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MAY 10, 1954

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Boris Chaliapin

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VOL. LXIII NO. 19

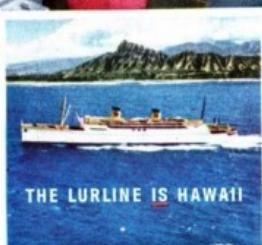


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JOHN CLORE



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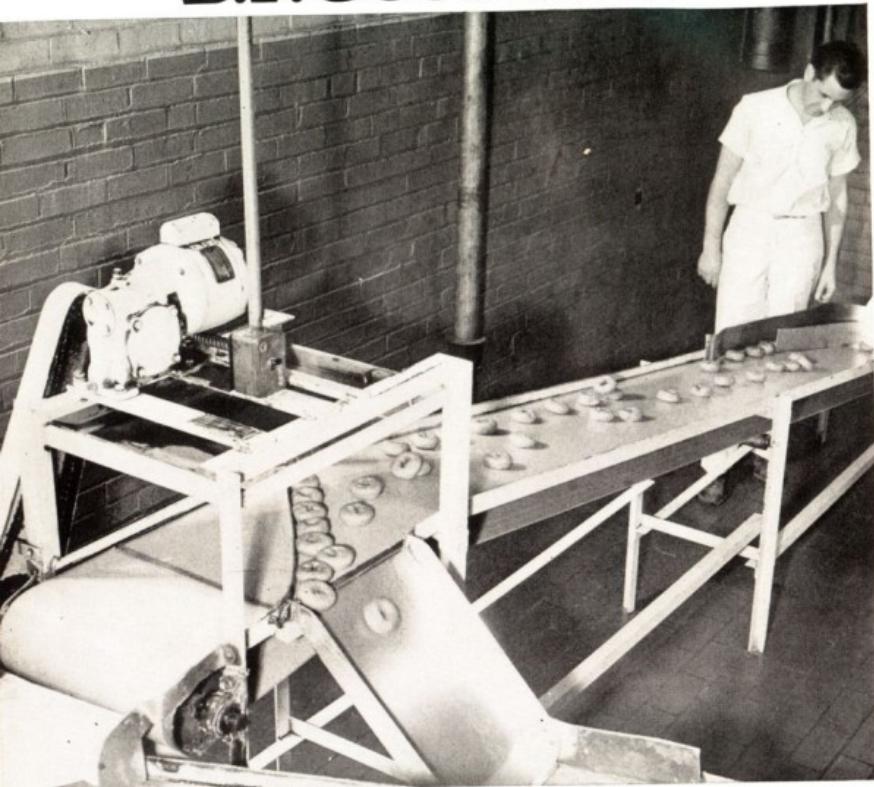
Your "bon voyage" party with its excitement and gaiety launches you on a new and delightful scheme of living. You sense it more and more as the voyage proceeds in the luxury and beauty which surround you, in the superb cuisine you enjoy, in the ingenuity and skill with which you are entertained, in the companionship of newly found shipboard friends. Spicing every pleasure is the subtle tang of the sea. Be sure to book round trip, for the homebound voyage is a new chapter, not a repeat. It's twice the fun to sail the *LURLINE* both ways. See your Travel Agent or any Matson Lines office: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Honolulu.

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B.F. Goodrich



March of doughnuts—on Koroseal

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich product improvement

FRESH doughnuts used to be rushed to packing tables on a moving canvas belt. But grease clinging to the fresh doughnuts stained the belt, made it impossible to keep clean, soon ruined it.

Someone coated the belt with plastic, but the grease cracked it, seeped under the coating. Worse than ever.

It's a long jump from shower curtain to doughnut belt, but B. F. Goodrich engineers made the jump. They knew that shower curtains of Koroseal flexible material withstand hot water, soap and also oil that weakens rubber. Also they knew Koroseal has no taste

or odor, is easy to keep clean, lasts for years.

A belt was made of this special B. F. Goodrich material—and has already carried millions of doughnuts safely, sanitarily, and gives every evidence of lasting for millions more.

B. F. Goodrich Koroseal stands most acids as well as cooking fats—and stands hard wear, rough handling, heat, cold, sunlight, and just about everything else that ruins most materials; and it is *permanently* waterproof. There are scores of applications in industry where Koroseal belting, hose, tubing, tank

linings and gaskets are doing jobs better, for less money, than was ever possible before with any other material. Koroseal is a perfect example of B. F. Goodrich research which is constantly lengthening product life and so reducing costs to industry. To make sure you, too, have all these benefits, call your local B. F. Goodrich distributor. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. M-236, Akron 18, Ohio.*

Koroseal—T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

B.F. Goodrich
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
DIVISION



As one of the great carriers of merchandise freight, the C&O sponsors this campaign in the belief that a better understanding of the Traffic Manager's job will contribute to the better and more economical movement of material.



The director of traffic is playing with blocks again

With the blocks he is demonstrating to Sales and Production that a change in the shape of the packing case will let the cases stack in an interlocking pile.

Because the interlocking piles are far stronger they can be stacked three pallets high instead of two. This means half again as much goods can be stored in the same warehouse space. It also means less breakage and damage to containers so the packages reach the dealers' shelves in a more attractive condition.

Will Sales and Production buy this idea?

Yes! Because Traffic has backed it up with figures showing an annual saving several times the cost of the proposed changes.

At the same time, the incident of the blocks demonstrates another valuable lesson: A business organization is strongest when Traffic interlocks with Sales, Purchasing, Production and Advertising, so that each contributes of its special skills and knowledge to the better functioning of the other.

This result can be best achieved when the Traffic Executive operates at the same management level as the heads of these other departments.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

TERMINAL TOWER, CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

The Press Is Always Present

Not of headlines and deadlines, *this* press. It's that always-pressed look which is always present in the Virazole summer suit of 55% Dacron and 45% wool* by Hart Schaffner & Marx. The reporter, pictured here in the latest edition of this scientific wonder, is proving how cool hot news can be! He breezes through his hectic day, handsomely tailored and comfortably air-conditioned, with every crease as keen at 8 P.M. as at 8 A.M.

Look forward to *your* Virazole tropical by Hart Schaffner & Marx. Enjoy its lack of weight, its porous defiance of heat and



For a neat looker... a neat look

humidity, its determined resistance to wrinkles. Most spots sponge off without benefit of valet or cleaner! Virazole always keeps its trouser creases intact, even if you don't happen to have sense enough to come in out of the rain.

Let your nearest Hart Schaffner & Marx dealer show you the suit in which the press is always present. For the address of the dealer most convenient to you, write to Hart Schaffner & Marx, Dept. T52, 36 S. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill. *Fabric by MILLIKEN.

**HART
SCHAFFNER
& MARX**



LETTERS

Life & Times of a Scientist

Sir:

I congratulate TIME [April 26] for the article: J. Robert Oppenheimer—His Life & Times . . . I don't know of any public voice written or spoken to match the gallantry and courage expressed in this article.

HENRY GLASER

New York City

Sir:

On May 30, 1431, Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, sentenced Joan of Arc, who in wartime had given her best to her nation, to be burnt as a witch; 500 years later we find a new group of witch hunters turning upon J. Robert Oppenheimer, who had given his best to his nation in wartime.

Today Pierre Cauchon is forgotten and Joan is a Saint. Who will remember AEC General Manager K. D. Nichols and his friends 500 years from now?

G. W. A. GRAY

London

Sir:

Re Oppenheimer: Be he what he may—Communist, Socialist, Democrat, Republican, Catholic, Protestant, Jew. Let us all thank God that he stayed in the U.S. to make the A- and H-bombs.

JESSE S. HUDSON

Philadelphia

Chennault's Tigers

Sir:

Commenting on the letter from A. Moore, Baton Rouge, La., in TIME, Feb. 22, I would like to add a little more to the story of the naming of China's first "Flying Tigers"—the American Volunteer Group. Although we had earlier adopted the tiger shark as the nose insignia for our P-40s [see cut], the Chinese awarded the name of Flying Tigers to the A.V.G. . . . The Chinese have a tradition that the tiger is kind to his friends but ruthless with his enemies; I had trained my men, before their entry into China, to be courteous and cooperative . . . The reason . . . is quite obvious when it is remembered that we had only 250 U.S. personnel working among 400 million Chinese, and were opposed by more than 1,000 airplanes of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, the so-called Iron Birds of Japan. Of course, the Chinese



International

AIRMAN CHENNAULT

name, Flying Tigers, was very pleasing to me, since I had been an undergraduate at the old "War Skule" whose students were usually referred to as the "flying Tigers."

The insignia of the A.V.G., designed by Walt Disney, was a winged tiger springing from an open V (for victory). After the demobilization of the A.V.G., the Fourteenth Air Force adopted a flying tiger as its insignia. Although the Fourteenth Air Force tiger insignia was different from that of the A.V.G., both organizations are still referred to as Flying Tigers . . . it is my firm impression that both . . . justified the Chinese tradition: "Kind to their friends and ruthless to their enemies."

C. L. CHENNAULT

Major General, U.S.A.F. (ret.)

Taipei, Taiwan

Off to the Races

Sir:

. . . I can count on the concurrence of all American sports-car enthusiasts in commanding your April 26 cover and story on Briggs Cunningham . . . It is fortunate that there exists in this country a man with the competitive spirit and . . . the physical resources to establish America as an important figure in the racing world. It could have been done in no other way. Detroit, having spent 20 years meeting the public's demand for soggy sponge springing, mush-o-matic drive and

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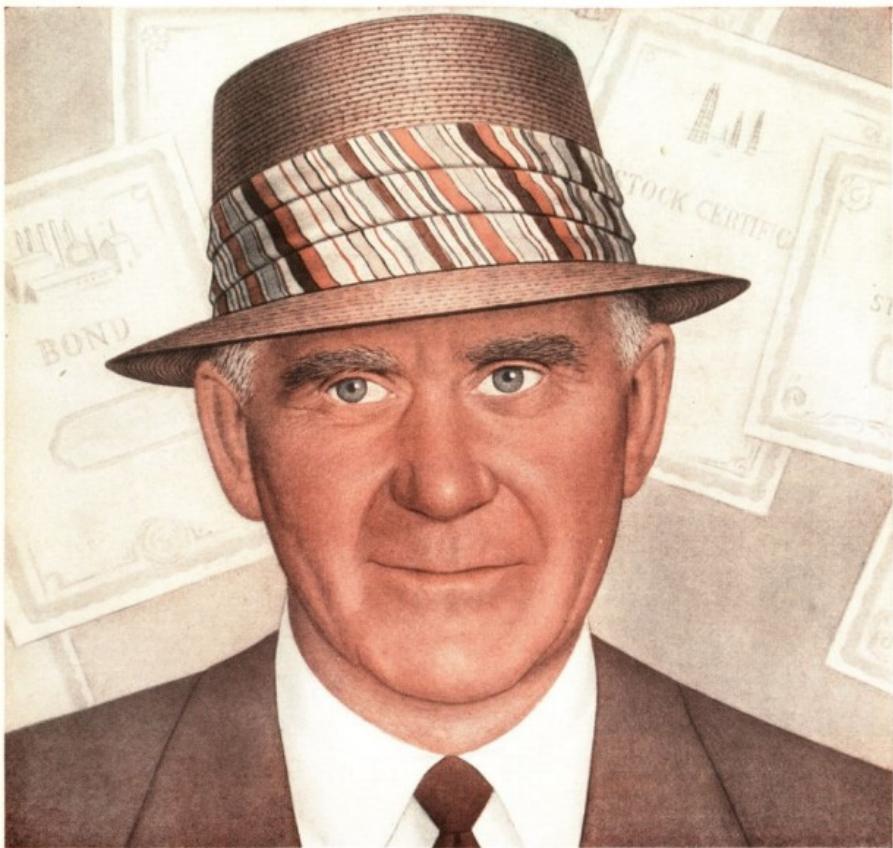
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Volume LXIX
Number 19



President John J. Bergen, *Graham-Paige Corporation*, and a national director of the *Navy League of the United States*. "Success is hard to measure, but easy to see. When a man is well-dressed, he immediately gains authority and assurance...two prerequisites to a successful career."

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*For example—THE DISNEY MILAN STRAW, Disney creates a new handsome hand-telescope shape—in chocolate, fashion's richest new shade. Imported Holland silk Madras band. \$10. Other Disney straws to \$40. **Free!** Handsome booklet containing helpful hints by American business leaders. Ask your Disney dealer for "Guide Quotes to Success."



The Hat of Presidents

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The real test of car insurance comes when you have an accident. That's the hard way to learn. The easier way is to read the facts on this page and to call a Liberty Mutual representative today. He'll show you the excellent protection and service you'll get with Liberty Mutual at moderate cost.

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Are you driving across the border to the north? Liberty Mutual provides **service and protection in Canada**. (Coverage easily arranged for Mexico.)

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To give you quick, correct insurance information during business hours, a licensed Service Representative is **always "in" when you call**.



Help comes quickly when you're insured with Liberty Mutual. A trained, full-time Liberty Mutual claims man will help you without delay. He is paid to protect you.



Worthwhile savings: Careful selection of home owners has enabled Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Company to return savings of 25% on home fire insurance. It's nice to get new clothes with money you've saved on insurance.

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steering, and cumbersome chrome bath tub exteriors, is disinclined to risk the reputations of its unwieldy boulevard barges in competition (cheers to Lincoln and similar exceptions!) . . .

DICK HENDRICKSON
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Sir:
. . . I think the article is well done, and hope it increases the readers' interest in sports cars in general, and road racing in particular . . . One mistake is the statement about my flying for the Coast Guard during World War II; it should have been the Civil Air Patrol . . .

BRIGGS S. CUNNINGHAM
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Sir:
Re your cover of Briggs Cunningham: I wonder if Artist Baker intended the driver of car No. 1 to look like Johnny Fitch, internationally famed racing driver. It looks like him to me . . .

MARY CHILDS
Hendersonville, N.C.

Reader Childs is correct. Driver Fitch, a good friend of TIME Artist Ernest Hamlin Baker, dropped by Baker's studio while the Cunningham cover portrait was in progress, stayed on to offer technical advice, wound up at the wheel of the lead Cunningham on TIME's cover.—ED.

Protestant Architect (Contd.)

Sir:
Whether or not you planned it that way, TIME, in successive stories in its Religion section . . . seemed to me to dramatize the unrecorded, if not irreconcilable, differences which, despite much outward ecumenical fraternizing, separate U.S. from European Protestantism.

To a non-theological layman, somewhat acquainted with the state of Protestantism here and abroad, Swiss Theologian Karl Barth [April 12] appears to be both a sign of and one of the reasons for the otherworldly defeatism—and consequent ineffectiveness—so widely prevalent in Europe's churches; just as such theology, and leadership as that of Dr. Van Dusen [April 19] appear to express and help to account for the worldly hope—and consequent growing vitality—among Protestant churches in the U.S. There is nothing notably new save, perhaps, the pious expression of it in the feelings of frustration, not to say inferiority, in the face of current American ascendancy, which leads Barth, like many Europeans, to equate Communism with U.S. materialism and to advocate a Christian entente with Communism.

To Van Dusen—and to American Protestants generally—Christianity is still the "good news." To Barth—and much of European Protestantism—Christianity appears to be a means for coming to terms with a world which man makes worse but cannot make better . . . The result is that U.S. churches are largely "activist"; Europe's largely "escapist" . . . In view of the awe in which, among some American churchmen, Europe's theologians are held, Dr. Van Dusen and those of his mind have a large but a prophetic job cut out for them.

STANLEY HIGH

New York City

What to Serve with What

Sir:
In addition to the "chukar, a species of south Asian partridge" [TIME, April 5], did the President's dinner table also offer the



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*IMPRESSION FACTOR

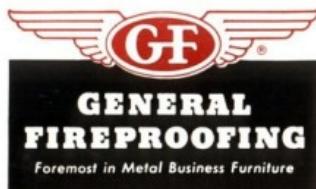
A distinguished GF MODE-MAKER desk in your Reception Room impresses visitors, clients and customers

It's simply a matter of good business to look for charm, as well as good looks, in a *receptionist*. The same holds true of your *reception room* and its furnishings. That's why so many progressive companies have their charming, good-looking receptionists sitting at charming, good-looking GF Mode-Maker desks.

The Mode-Maker has all the fresh, clean lines of functional beauty that speak so well for any company. Because most receptionists "double in brass", the roll-away typewriter shelf (shown above at the girl's left) is there when needed . . . out of sight when not being used.

The modern design of GF's Mode-Maker, its colorful finish and ultra-smooth, stainproof Velvoleum top fully reflect the prestige of your organization. All this *plus economy*...for its cost comes to less than half of 1% of its user's salary over a span of 15 years and more.

Try out a handsome Mode-Maker in your reception room for a free 10-day trial. But we warn you...it will literally sell itself to your company's callers, to your own personnel...yes, and to *you*, too! Just call your nearest GF distributor or write The General Fireproofing Co., Dept. T-30, Youngstown 1, Ohio.



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NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK: MAY 23-29 • Better Secretaries Mean Better Business

TIME, MAY 10, 1954

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... also—BOSTON—the Parker House, LOS ANGELES—The Biltmore,
SAN FRANCISCO — The Mark Hopkins, SEATTLE — The Olympic.

potato, a species of nightshade from the Peruvian Andes, and perhaps a dish of lettuce, a horticultural species of the Asia Minor genus *Lactuca*?

C. P. HOLWAY

Chicago

¶ Instead of nightshade, the menu included a side dish of *Zizania aquatica*, a species of aquatic grass known originally to Indian tribes settled around the Great Lakes.—Ed.

Work of Art

Sir:

Your picture captioned "Senator McCarthy & Counsel Cohn" in the March 22 issue



Culver

DAUMIER'S CRISPIN AND SCAPIN

reminds me of a famous painting of Daumier's [see cut].

A. VANDERKIN

Chicago

By the Billions

Sir:

In the obituary item on Pierre S. du Pont, the assets of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are given to \$668,587,711; this seems rather a strange figure to me, recalling that Du Pont owns some 20 million shares of General Motors common, with a market value of \$1,400,000,000.

WALTER H. ANNENBERG

Philadelphia

¶ TIME erred; its figure referred to current assets. Du Pont's total assets: \$2,567,444,305.—Ed.

Children's Art

Sir:

We were very happy to see . . . some of the children's paintings (from 45 countries) so beautifully reproduced in your April 5 issue . . . We have the rights to the collection, and the Smithsonian Institution is responsible to us for the exhibitions which are now going on throughout the country.

GERDA SCHAIER

Friendship Among Children and Youth Around the World, Inc.
New York City

Travel Notes

Sir:

Thanks for your article about the luxury cruise of the *Caronia* and the antics of our merry millionaires [April 19]. Recently I saw this group . . . in Singapore. The ostentatious display of wealth was in extremely bad taste, and highly publicized by the local press . . . The "Helen Hokinson types" were interviewed . . . This little gem came from one: "Where can I get the New York Stock Exchange reports, because they're just my Bible?"

Ouch!

ED DREWS

Tokyo

TIME, MAY 10, 1954



TELEPHONE QUIZ

Q: How many Independent Telephone Companies are there in the United States?

52?

1,508?

563?

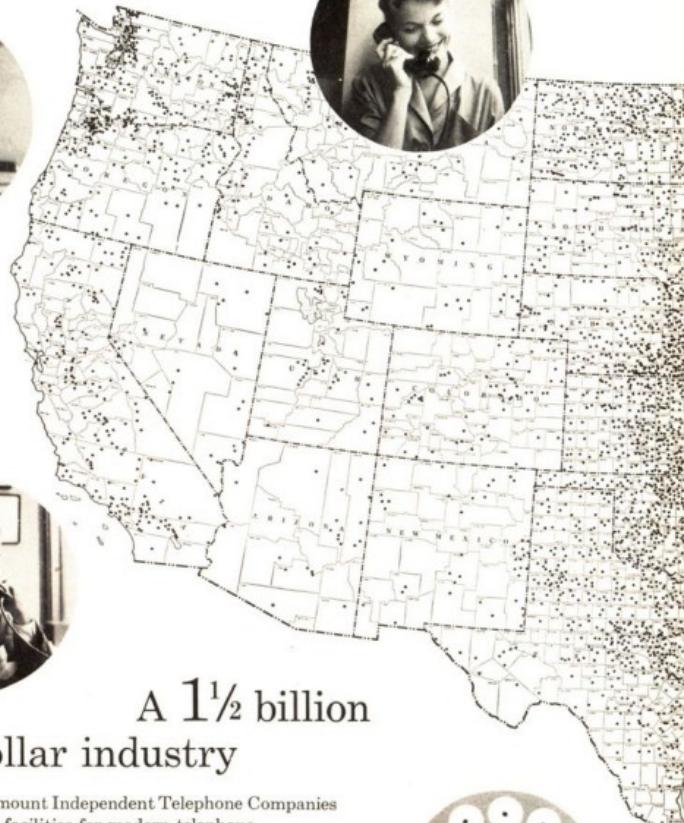
5,100?

Check your answer.

For the correct answer,

turn page...

ANS: 5,100 Independent



A $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion
dollar industry

This is the amount Independent Telephone Companies have invested in the facilities for modern telephone

service. Their present investment has more than doubled since 1943, and many millions are added each year. For

Independents have their roots in the soil of this country's most rapidly developing areas.

In cities like Rochester, N.Y.; Lincoln, Neb.;

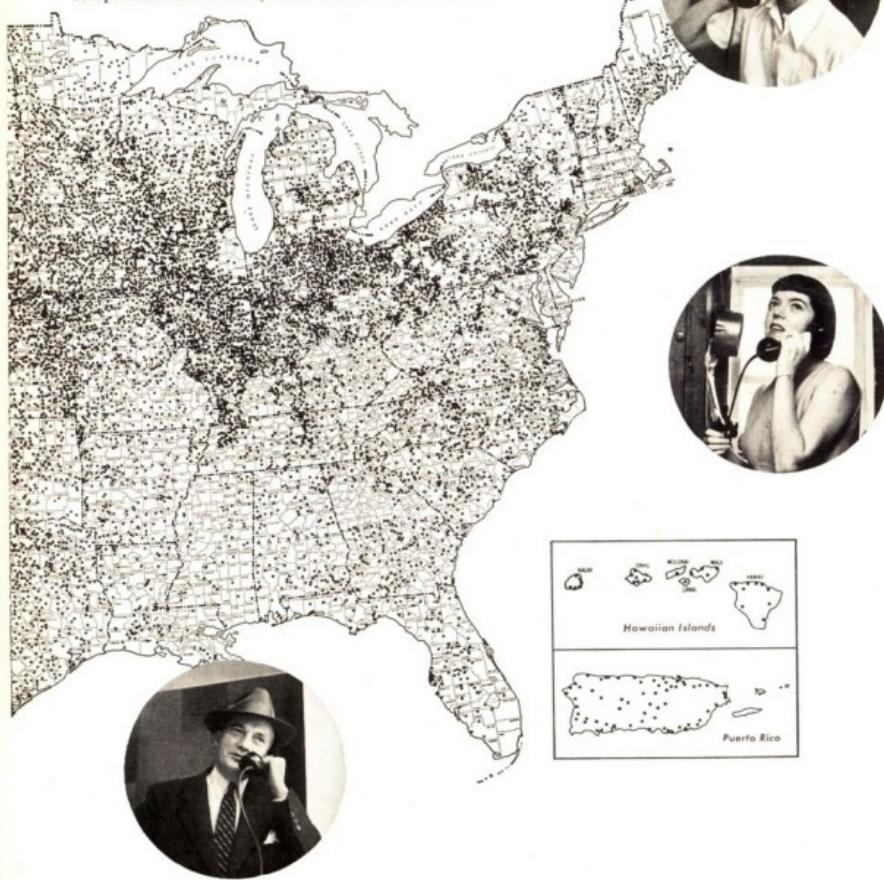
Tampa, Fla.; and Long Beach, Cal.;

America's 5,100 Independent Telephone Companies answer the call of our growing nation.



Telephone Companies

... provide service to nine million telephones through 11,000 exchanges indicated on map below. In addition, 15 Independent companies serve approximately 213,000 telephones in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.



United States Independent Telephone Association

Munsey Building : Washington, D. C.

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THE BALL
THAT'S
WON THEM
ALL**

Titleist
3

In 1953, the Titleist was played by the winners of the Masters', the U.S.G.A. National Open, the British Open*, and thirty-seven other important tournaments. At one time or another, every major men's tournament in the U. S., amateur and pro, has been won by a player using the Titleist. This preference is a matter of personal choice (*no one has ever been paid to play a Titleist*), try it — you'll see why.

*British-size Titleist

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For those who like a top grade ball that's tougher we suggest Finalist or Bedford; for those who want good golf at a budget price, Green Ray or Pinnacle.

A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

A key figure in every TIME news bureau is that highly efficient and knowledgeable girl who works under the unassuming title of secretary to the bureau chief. She is an expert in many things, from taking shorthand to running a Teletype machine. She is office manager, file clerk and general errand girl with wide contacts in the city and intimate knowledge of the files full of research.

One of these indispensable staff members is Ann Stephanie Squires, secretary to TIME's Boston Bureau Chief Jeff Wylie. Ann came to TIME in 1945 with wide political and newspaper contacts acquired as secretary of former Governor Saltonstall's press secretary. "She has," says Wylie, "an uncanny ear for quotes, which I envy. She keeps accounts, brews coffee, gets impossible reservations for unexpected delegations, struggles with appointments, pictures and air-express pickups. She doesn't have the fun that we reporters do chasing news. She sits at the desk when we are in a remote corner of Maine or some other place and all the editors in New York are suddenly demanding immediate action on other projects. By quick thinking and a superb telephone manner, she manages to tie all the loose ends together."

Ann's knowledge of languages (Lithuanian, Russian, Polish and Back Bay American) is often brought into play. Says Wylie: "The most memorable time was when we met the first D.P. ship to dock in Boston. I stood by helplessly while Ann interviewed the new Americans, who were overjoyed to hear an American speaking their language." According to one correspondent, Ann passes the supreme test: "She can get an overdue or inaccurate expense account cleared up with less pain than any secretary in the country."

Another veteran secretary is Mary McDowell Stoll, who has been with TIME's Detroit bureau through the past 20 years. She first came to TIME in 1934 as a switchboard operator. Bureau Chief Fred Collins describes her as a person "who does a thousand chores, mostly of a monotonous type, with the relish of a youngster watching his first big-league baseball game." Mary agrees with the word "relish" but not "monotonous." Says she: "I like the diversity of subjects that we handle every day—everything from

automotive stories to flying saucermen's lectures and the occasional murder. Best of all, perhaps, I like being on the inside of the stories that make the week's news. There is very little boring detail in editorial work, and you feel that everything you do is important."

Some of the details include running the Teletype machine, proofreading copy ("including correcting my spelling," adds Collins) and taking dictation, sometimes at a marathon pace amounting to 35,000 words on a cover story. One of her longest dictation stretches was on D-day, 1944, when correspondents were alerted to report local reaction. It was an all-day running story, with Mary sitting in the office taking the copy on the phone—"one of the few times when life in a news bureau was like life on a newspaper in the movies."

In Seattle, Bureau Chief Bob Schulman's secretary is Sylvia Froula, who has worked for TIME since 1944. In the past ten years she has come to expect the unexpected, acting in her extra capacities of information bureau, banker, office interior decorator, chauffeur and courier. For example, she was sitting in a dentist's chair one June day in 1950, her mouth full of clamps, when the phone rang. It was New York calling. Says she: "The dentist got his junk out of my mouth, and that was the end of the appointment. Within a few minutes, I was on my way to the airport to meet a plane from Tokyo and make arrangements to ship myself to New York a packet of film—the first battle pictures of the Korean war."

Correspondents have also learned to accept the unexpected from Sylvia. Says former Bureau Chief James McConaughy: "I seem to remember that she could take dictation on two pieces of research simultaneously—in shorthand with one hand, and directly onto the typewriter with the other. In between pauses, she would put in long-distance phone calls about rollicking Indians in Pysht, Wash., who were making Miscellaneous items, balance the office expense account and placate frustrated photographers." And, McConaughy adds, "Everybody in Seattle—and Pysht—knows Sylvia, and she knows them. Apparently all of the Pacific Northwest went to school with Sylvia."

Cordially yours,

James A. Linn



ANN SQUIRES



MARY STOLL



SYLVIA FROULA

The suit that took the limp look out of summer

You'll see more and more men looking neat and well dressed this summer . . . less and less of that wilted, wrinkled look. For "Dacron" makes possible a summertime suit that keeps a man *neat* as it keeps him *cool*.

Right through the muggiest, hottest day, you'll look smart and neat in featherweight tropical with the warm-weather advantages of "Dacron". Then, just hang up your suit in the evening, and "Dacron" will help it be ready with a fresh-pressed look next day.

Choose now while selections are best—from suits of 100% "Dacron"® polyester fiber, or "Dacron" blended with other fine fibers, in a variety of styles and prices. You'll find the extras of "Dacron" added to the products of America's leading suit manufacturers.



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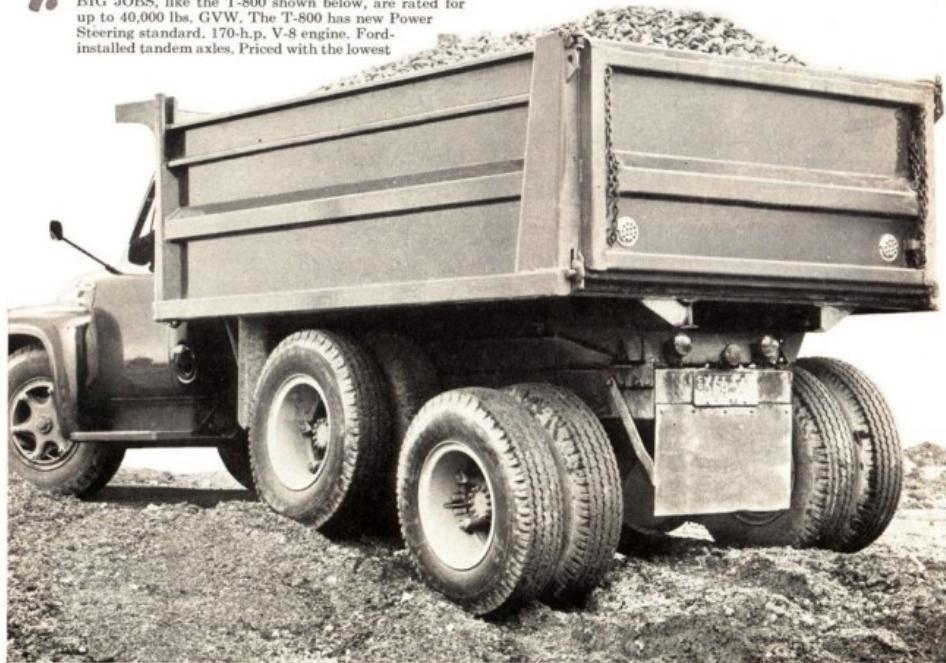
TIME, MAY 10, 1954
13

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Now! Five big ways to put more "pay" into payloads!

New Ford Trucks for '54 are big in capacity in five big ways! And for utmost economy, big capacity is matched by big power and big handling ease. New **LOW-FRICTION** engines in all models save gas! New Power Steering and Fordomatic Drive save driver's time and energy.

CONCENTRATED CAPACITY to handle bigger loads on a straight truck! New Ford factory-built tandem axle BIG JOBS, like the T-800 shown below, are rated for up to 40,000 lbs. GVW. The T-800 has new Power Steering standard. 170-h.p. V-8 engine, Ford-installed tandem axles. Priced with the lowest





2. CLOSE-COUPLED CAPACITY to handle biggest loads within legal length limits. New Ford Cab Forward model C-900 shown, rated for 55,000 lbs. GCW, is short enough to handle 35-ft. semis in all States. Five other Cab Forward models range down to 14,000 lb. GVW—Model C-500.



3. CUBIC FOOT CAPACITY to provide more loadspace for light bulky loads. New Ford P-350 Parcel Delivery Chassis more than doubles loadspace over conventional light-duty panels. It takes bodies 7 to 11½ ft. long, with capacities up to 400 cu. ft. Fordomatic available at extra cost. Model P-500 offers GVW ratings up to 14,000 lbs.



4. GROSS CAPACITY to handle maximum load allowed with trailer. Biggest of Ford's conventional BIG JOBS, Model F-900 shown handles up to 55,000 lbs. GCW. New 170-h.p. V-8 develops more power per cubic inch than any other engine in its class. Power Steering at low extra cost.



5. BONUS CAPACITY to give you more payload per pound of truck. From BIG JOBS down to Pickups, all '54 Ford Trucks feature top payloads, low curb weights, 6½-ft. Pickup shown offers Fordomatic Drive and Power Brakes at worthwhile extra cost. Choice of V-8 or SIX engines, featuring LOW FRICTION, deep-block design.

NOW TRIPLE ECONOMY for savings in the three biggest truck-savings areas!



1. NEW GAS-SAVING POWER!

Only Ford gives you gas-saving, low-friction, High-Compression, Deep-Block engines in *all* models. Mightiest concentration of power per cubic inch in any truck engine line. Choose from five great engines, V-8 and SIX.

2. NEW DRIVER-SAVING EASE!

Only Ford offers DRIVERIZED CABS for easier, safer control. Room enough for 3 passengers. Curved, one-piece windshield. New seven-plastic upholstery "breathes" like cloth. Exclusive Ford seat shock absorbers for smooth ride.

3. NEW MONEY-SAVING CAPACITIES!

Over 220 models built for top payloads, low curb weight. Now six basic series of Cab Forward models rated up to 55,000 lbs. GCW. Two brand-new, factory-built tandems rate up to 60,000 lbs. GCW. See your Ford Dealer!

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TRUCKS

MORE TRUCK FOR YOUR MONEY



When a Fellow Needs a Friend!



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It gives useful hints on
how to prepare and be
safe on your journey.

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Gentlemen:

For peace of mind while on my
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There is no more lonesome feeling than to be among unsympathetic strangers—and in trouble.

That's the situation when you have an accident far away from home and friends.

But, if you are insured in a company of the America Fore Group—you will find that no matter where you may be—you will have friends ready to spring to your aid in case of need.

There are more than 40,000 America Fore agents and claims men located

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For Peace of Mind insure with

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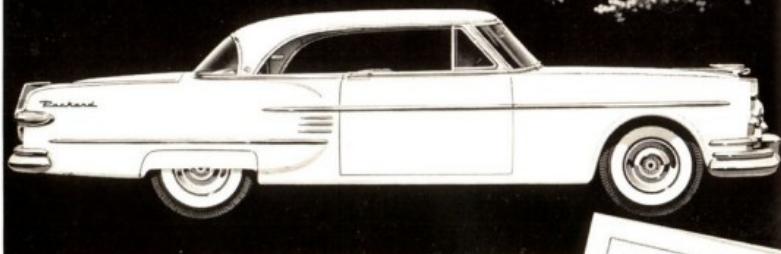
★ Niagara Fire Insurance Company

★ The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

★ Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company

★ American Eagle Fire Insurance Company

Visit the Nationwide Spring Showing
of the New
PACKARDS
for '54



The PACKARD Pacific Hardtop—one of 14 models in the Packard line.

The New Look in Cars is That Packard Look

YOUR Packard dealer takes great pride in welcoming you to his special Spring Showing of the brilliant new Packards and Packard Clippers for '54.

These are exciting cars—quality-built as only Packard can build them. They offer you far more power, more advanced engineering features, more convenience and relaxed driving comfort than any cars in Packard's 55-year history! And they are truly beautiful! *That Packard look* is the superb refinement of advanced contour styling—pioneered by Packard and now setting the trend in all of today's automotive design!

This is the most complete line of Packards ever built, with 14 models, 26 color combinations and 52 custom-tailored interiors available.

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Extra Packards and Packard Clippers are available at your dealer's during his Spring Showing. You are invited to discover for yourself why these are America's most rewarding cars to own.

See "THE PACKARD PROGRAM," starring Martha Wright on ABC Television, Sunday 8:15 P.M., New York time. See newspaper for your local time and station.

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Packard CLIPPER
Panama Hardtop

The CLIPPER—built by Packard in the fine-car tradition at a popular medium price.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

The Spin of Defeatism

The time for "agonizing reappraisal" was at hand. At the Geneva Conference, where the free nations milled in confusion before Soviet Russia and Communist China (see FOREIGN NEWS), the U.S. was caught this week in a spin of defeatism over Indo-China. The immediate reason was that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had failed in his desperate attempts to form a preconference united front. But the real reason was deeper: in both its European and Asian diplomacy, the U.S. had counted postwar France as a great power, and in agonizing reappraisal, the U.S. now knew that this had been a great mistake.

Since World War II, the collection of shifting shadows which calls itself the government of France has concentrated primarily on staying in office—to the ludicrous point where France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault is able to operate at Geneva because his Cabinet is too divided to give him instructions, and the Cabinet survives because the French Assembly is too fragmented to throw it out. In the magnificent heritage of France, the U.S. again and again found hope for improvement. Indo-China was the last hope. Under General de Latte de Tassigny, who recalled a different France, the hope seemed brilliantly justified. But it is now clear that when De Latte died, the hope for a strong French stand in Indo-China died, too.

Advice? No. What the U.S. expected of France would have taxed a far stronger and more politically wholesome nation. The U.S. insisted—quite rightly—that France make a firm promise of independence to the Indo-Chinese states. This enraged some influential French figures. At the same time, the U.S. was encouraging the French to resist Red aggression to the utmost. The two U.S. pressures on a weakened France had the effect of asking it for sacrifices in an area where, the U.S. insisted, France's responsibilities must soon end.

While they failed to run the war themselves, the pride of the French would not let the U.S. run it. Military supplies for Indo-China were welcome; they helped to ease the French dollar-gap problem. But advice? No.

The French dragged their feet on the U.S. plan for training local troops. They did not even want General James Van



ADMIRAL RADFORD
Is half a cork better than none?

Fleet, who had trained Greek and Korean troops, to come to Indo-China. Last winter, before the U.S. could dispatch Lieut. General John W. ("Iron Mike") O'Daniel to Indo-China as military adviser, the French broadly hinted that he be reduced



Herblock © 1954 The Washington Post Co.
"WHAT'S OUR FIRM, UNSWERVERING ASIA
POLICY THIS WEEK?"

to major general so that he would not outrank the French principals. He was.

Mistakes were compounded in Europe. Again and again, the U.S. failed to press weak French governments for necessary decisions, and even shored up these governments in the hope that time would heal France's political sickness. For example: defense of Western Europe demanded the rearmament of Germany. The U.S. did not initially present this proposition to France as a hard fact; the French were merely urged to agree. In fear of Germany, France invented the European Defense Community and its idea of a joint European Army. The U.S. saw the logic of EDC and threw all of its influence and prestige behind the plan, and, to further assuage France's fears, promised to keep U.S. troops in Europe as long as the German threat exists. Yet at the Berlin Conference last February, the French insisted that, for political reasons, they must be allowed to negotiate with the Communists on Indo-China in order to get EDC through the French Assembly. The U.S. assented, and the Geneva Conference was born.

At the time, French Foreign Minister Bidault was warned that the mere posting of a date for Geneva would spur the Communists into a new drive for Indo-China victories. The French said they could handle any new offensive. They subsequently proved that they could not—for a terrifying reason: since negotiation at Geneva was in the offing, the government thought it politically unwise to send troops into new action in Indo-China, even, for example, to send a column to relieve Dienbienphu.

Second SOS. U.S. prestige now deserves to suffer along with France's. Playing the game of bolstering France, President Eisenhower talked tough for months about Indo-China; he even called it "the cork in the bottle," meaning that if Indo-China fell, the rest of Southeast Asia would go, and World War III would be that much closer. Vice President Nixon implied that the U.S. might ultimately send troops; Dulles warned of possible retaliation if Peking stepped up help to Indo-China Communists.

Even last fortnight, in answer to a second SOS from the French, Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, drew up a plan for U.S. air and sea support for Dienbienphu. He got technical appraisal of it from British and French military planners, and last

week laid it before the U.S. National Security Council.

But the game was already up. During the third week of April, Secretary Dulles had tried untiringly to redefine the Indo-China crisis as a cause for united action. But Britain bluntly refused to join any united action until after Geneva. That meant the U.S. would have to wade into France's war—where the French themselves did not want to fight. Both congressional leaders and the Administration were horrified by that prospect.

Hard Blow. Against this background, Eisenhower last week abruptly switched his tone of voice when talking about Indo-China. At his press conference, he said: some kind of modus vivendi, possibly of the type that exists in Germany,

INVESTIGATIONS To the Point of Disorder

By this week, almost all of the Republicans (and some Democrats) on Capitol Hill wanted the McCarthy v. Army hearings to go away. Both old and new political hands realized that the investigation had turned into a pettifogging, time-wasting spectacle which was hurting the Republican Party, and lowering the prestige of Congress. Across the U.S., thousands of television viewers agreed with Vice President Nixon's view that the proceedings had reached the ridiculous stage. But there was little prospect that the hearings would 1) improve or 2) end soon.

In the first place, the subcommittee had permitted Senator Joe McCarthy to



COUNSELORS WELCH & JENKINS
Talk of a pixie and the air of a hound.

Associated Press

was the most you could ask in Indo-China. A dismayed reporter asked if the President meant to say that he was willing to see Indo-China partitioned like Germany. Eisenhower's answer was something less than an emphatic no. Said he: he didn't mean to endorse, even by indirection, any specific means of getting along.

In Geneva, most delegates took Ike's remarks as proof that the U.S. is willing to settle for a Korea-type stalemate—and this was a hard blow at any attempt to negotiate from strength. Whether half a cork was any better than none would depend on whether the Communists, at Geneva or elsewhere, performed their old miracle of driving the anti-Communist nations together again. Even more, it depended upon a realistic U.S. appraisal of France as it is today. Unless France changes basically, it cannot be considered a key factor in any situation—including the defense of France.

dictate the unfortunate rules on points of order and unlimited cross-examination. Once he had his rules, McCarthy used them in an attempt to make his case early from the counsel table rather than later from the witness stand.

Slurs & Snarls. In the first seven days of hearings, McCarthy raised nearly twice as many "points of order" as all of the other participants combined. With every McCarthy point of order went a speech, in almost every speech there was at least one slur, and every slur invoked one or more answers. When Secretary of the Army Stevens was on the witness stand, McCarthy spoke about witnesses who are "flagrantly dishonest." Sneering at his good friend from Idaho, Republican Senator Henry Dworshak, McCarthy announced that his first choice as a substitute for himself was actually Maryland's Republican Senator John Marshall Butler. McCarthy snarled: "Senator But-

ler was not feeling well. I now wish he had been feeling well. Because of the temporary disability of Senator Butler, and for that reason alone, I nominated Senator Dworshak."

By such remarks, made before millions of television viewers, McCarthy alienated his fellow Senators—and, perhaps more importantly, many of the television viewers. They saw McCarthy stacked up against men whose loyalty was not in question, even by McCarthy. He was just as unfair to his Republican colleagues as he had ever been to accused Communists.

A Necessary Restraint. Occasionally, the rudderless hearings drifted near to the heart of the matter. Time & again, McCarthy tried to get Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens to answer yes or no to the question: Did he try to get McCarthy to call off the hearings on security risks at Fort Monmouth, N.J.? Time & again, Stevens made a sound distinction: "I wanted to have the type of hearing that you were conducting suspended . . . If you had held the type of hearing which would have given the American people . . . a more accurate evaluation of what the situation was at Fort Monmouth, I would have had no objection whatever."

Stevens had to admit that he had spent an inordinate amount of time and effort "cooperating" with McCarthy & Co. By his use of newspaper headlines in the Monmouth case, McCarthy got Stevens in a position where McCarthy could and did interfere with the functioning of the executive branch of the Government.

And for the long pull, that is the important point. The investigative right of Congress must not be impaired, and it probably cannot be restrained by new rules. It can be restrained if Congressmen get burned, as McCarthy is being burned, for stepping over the line.

Part of the Picture

In the crowded and hushed caucus room of the U.S. Senate Office Building, Tennessee Lawyer Ray Jenkins faced Secretary of the Army Stevens. Jenkins, the special counsel to the Senate subcommittee investigating the case of Joe McCarthy v. the Army, had the air of a hound treeing a coon.

Had Secretary Stevens ever, at his own request, been photographed alone with Army Private G. David Schine, formerly a consultant to McCarthy? Stevens did not think that he had. With that, Jenkins dramatically held up a picture of Stevens and Schine, shoulder to shoulder, taken at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J. last November. Counsel Jenkins made clear why he had introduced the picture: "Mr. Stevens, isn't it a fact that you were being especially nice and considerate and tender of this boy, Schine . . . in order to dissuade the Senator [McCarthy] from continuing his investigation of one of your departments?" Answered Stevens: "Positively and completely not."

Despite the force of his answer, the Secretary of the Army seemed to have lost a round.

"Shamefully Cut Down." The next day, however, it became sharply evident that the subcommittee had got only part of the picture. Said Army Counsel Joseph N. Welch: "I charge that what was offered in evidence yesterday was an altered, shamefully cut-down picture, so that somebody could say to Stevens, 'Were you not photographed alone with David Schine,' when the truth is he was photographed in a group." To support his charge, Counsel Welch produced a group picture which included the same Stevens and Schine.

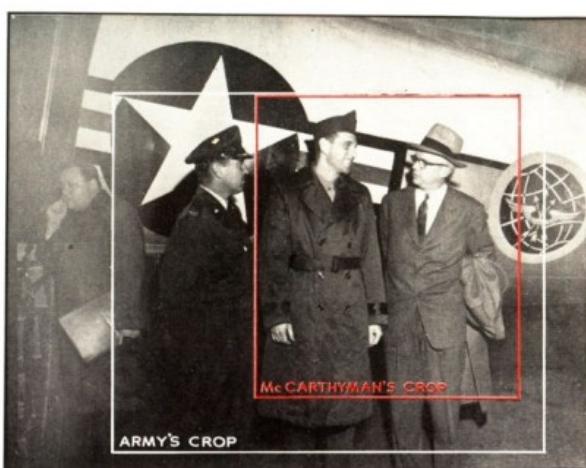
Almost all week long, the subcommittee tried to develop the story of the clumsy subterfuge. Who had tried to deceive whom? Counsel Jenkins left the subcommittee table and had himself sworn as a witness. During his study of the McCarthy side of the case, he testified, McCarthy's counsel Roy Cohn had told him that Stevens requested a picture of himself with Schine. Said Jenkins: "He told me that he had documentary evidence . . . Nothing was said to me, I am sure, about the photograph being altered, changed, edited or otherwise. I accepted it at its face value."

As delivered to Jenkins, the picture had a face value which seemed to contribute heavily to McCarthy's side of the case: it showed just Stevens (smiling grimly) and Schine (beaming). As delivered by Welch, it had quite a different face value: it showed Schine standing between Stevens and Colonel Jack T. Bradley, a wing commander at McGuire, and the sleeve of a fourth man next to the colonel.

Into the witness chair came pouting Roy Cohn. He repeated that Stevens had asked that the picture be taken. Cohn had asked Schine to bring it in. He did not know how Colonel Bradley happened to be cut out, but he did not think, he added, that it made "the slightest bit of



Harris & Ewing
PRIVATE SCHINE
The word was "alone."



PICTURE OF THE WEEK
The sergeant said shoot.

Juliana: I never knew what hung on Schine's wall . . .

Welch: Did you think this came from a pixie? Where did you think this picture . . . came from?

Juliana: I had no idea . . .

McCarthy (interrupting): Will counsel for my benefit define—I think he might be an expert on that—what a pixie is?

Welch: Yes, I should say, Mr. Senator, that a pixie is a close relative of a fairy.

Like Cohn, Juliana said that he had not caught the importance of the word "alone" in the questioning of Stevens. Said Army Counsel Welch: "It was unfortunate that the two men who held the key to this small fraud . . . failed to hear that word 'alone.'"

To complete identification of the picture, Counsel Jenkins called in Air Force Sergeant Herbert Richard Manchester, the superior of the enlisted man who actually snapped the shutter. Sergeant Manchester identified the fourth man whose sleeve appeared in the Welch print: it was McCarthy Aide Frank Carr, eliminated from the original print by the Air Force darkroom because he was looking away from the others in the picture (*see cut*).

Even then, the committee had failed to get a key part of the story. After he left the witness stand, Sergeant Manchester told reporters that neither Secretary Stevens nor anyone else had requested that the picture be taken. When he saw the Secretary of the Army standing with the famous Private Schine and Colonel Bradley, said the sergeant, he realized that the picture would be news. So he told his man to shoot. This cleared up the central point of a whole week's wrangling and testimony. But no one in the hearing room had asked Sergeant Manchester about that.

THE PRESIDENCY

Patience & Impatience

All week long the White House telegraphed hints of the annoyance of the man inside. The President was thoroughly irritated by the McCarthy-Army hearings; he felt that they were wasting time, creating a bad impression abroad and, most of all, he felt that they were diverting attention from world problems and frustrating his legislative program. At his press conference the President made an admirable effort to muffle his feelings, but they showed through.

The Eisenhower wrath began to rise when, toward the end of the conference, a reporter asked if Defense Secretary Wilson had ever taken up the question of David Schine with him. The President's face flushed red through his Georgia tan. In a scornful voice, he asked: You mean this talking about this private?

Yes, said the reporter. Eisenhower shook his head angrily. He never heard of him, he said. He never heard of him. Then the President was asked what he thought, as a former general, of all the excitement at the Capitol. Ike said nothing for a long moment. His shoulders hunched in anger, his face turned a deeper red, and he looked like a man who was counting up to ten. When he did speak, his voice was husky with controlled emotion. The reporters would pardon him, he said, if he declined to talk about something that he didn't think was something to talk about very much. He just hoped that it was all concluded very quickly. And with that the President strode from the room.

Before the abrupt end of the conference, President Eisenhower made an important statement about Indo-China (see above). Other topics:

¶ On the progress of his legislative program: he tried to cultivate patience, said the President, but he doesn't believe that he is primarily a very patient man, so when he thinks there is a course of action that looks as if it were for the good of the U.S., he is never satisfied until it is done. Though congressional leaders had assured him that the program would be enacted, he could not exaggerate the importance of getting it on the books, and soon.

¶ On his own campaign plans: he likes to go and visit, and he expects to move around the country, to talk about his legislative program. But, Ike reiterated, he does not intend to go out and, as a barnstormer, participate in a local election contest; that is not his business.

Last week the President also:

¶ Nominated his old friend and West Point classmate, Lieut. General Joseph M. Swing, 60, recently retired, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

¶ Welcomed Nebraska's new Senator, Mrs. Eva Bowring (TIME, April 26) to Washington with a discussion of the relative merits of single-barrel (Ike's choice) and double-barrel shotguns (Mrs. Bowring's). The President, said Rancher Bowring, "made a Sandhiller feel right at home. He grows on you."

THE ADMINISTRATION

The Greenbelt Mystery

For the privilege of living in one of the New Deal's three Government-owned utopian "planned communities," residents had to do much of the planning themselves. Abraham Chasanow, a \$1,800-a-year clerk in the Navy's Hydrographic Office, found this out soon after he moved his family into a six-room, \$36.50-a-month row house in Greenbelt, Md. in 1939. For 13 years Chasanow worked hard at his civic responsibilities. His hard work eventually led to serious trouble: last July the Navy suspended him as a suspected security risk. Chasanow, now 43, decided to fight the charges. He is still fighting them.

Hanging the Wash. In the late 1930s, Dr. Rexford Tugwell's Resettlement Administration built a model town seven



CIVIC LEADER CHASANOW
No call came.

miles northeast of Washington at a cost of \$14 million. Because its 900 dwelling units covered a 200-acre tract surrounded by 3,100 acres of Maryland countryside, the town was named Greenbelt. Greenbelt's residents, including Abraham Chasanow, set about electing a local government, operating a consumer co-op to run the town's stores, organizing a health insurance plan and a recreation center.

Every Greenbelt citizen was caught up in a continual flurry of supercharged issues. For a time, the price of everything in the town's stores, from haircuts to hosiery, had to be set after community argument. Painful decisions were made about keeping dogs (prohibited) and hanging out the wash on Sundays (approved). Soon 57 committees were functioning in little Greenbelt.

Men with professional training were rare in the community. Since Abraham Chasanow had earned a degree at Washington College of Law night school, he

was put on six assorted committees. Lawyer Chasanow also served on the draft board, the Health Association, the Citizens' Association. He took part in the P.T.A., the Lions, the Jewish Community Center. He did legal work for the town's 1,000-unit expansion in 1941 and contributed to the local newspaper, the *Operator*, of which his wife Helen was once church editor. The Chasanows also raised four children.

After the war, the Government began to think about selling Greenbelt. Fourteen hundred Greenbelters, including Chasanow, formed an association to buy the town. But the other 450 tenants refused to sign up, in the hope that the Government would decide not to sell and would continue to subsidize their rents. The stormiest battle in Greenbelt's squarely history was joined.

In 1949 Congress ordered the town sold, no ifs, ands or buts. As the Greenbelt Veteran Housing Corporation and its legal adviser Abraham Chasanow fought for private ownership, tempers flared and rumors burgeoned. From house to row house, the word darted that the veterans' group was led by "Communist Jews and longhairs." Someone scratched at the sign over the Jewish Community Center to make it read "Jewish Communist Center."

At length, in the summer of 1952, the U.S. sold Greenbelt. Chasanow's corporation gave tenants a year to decide whether to make purchase payments on their homes or move.

Helping the Orphans. The year was almost up when the Navy, out of a clear sky, handed Chasanow a set of charges and ordered him removed from duty. In 23 years in the Government, Chasanow had risen to become an \$8,360-a-year chart inventory and distribution expert. Among the Navy's charges:

¶ Contributing to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, a subversive group.

¶ Subscribing to "the Communist newsletter *In Fact*."

¶ Belonging to the National Lawyers' Guild, cited as a Communist-front organization.

¶ Having on his desk the names of two men, one a Communist, the other a National Lawyers' Guild member.

¶ Contributing to the *Cooperator*, which had been "listed as a member" of a subversive book association.

To these charges, Chasanow answered: ¶ In 1941 he went to a party, attended by Greenbelt's mayor, where games were played to raise money for "Spanish war orphans." Chasanow's contribution: 50¢. ¶ He had paid 50¢ for a one-year subscription to *In Fact* twelve years ago: "I thought it sensational, badly written and unreliable."

¶ In 1939 he applied for a job as a Government lawyer. He was advised by the Government lawyer who interviewed him to join the National Lawyers' Guild, which, for \$1, he there & then did. He did not get the job, never went to a Guild meeting, made no further payments.

The names on the desk were two of 407 on a telephone list. One was once Chasanow's opposing counsel in a lawsuit. The other, introduced to him by his brother-in-law, "talked like a Communist." When the brother-in-law invited the man to the Chasanow home, "my wife put chairs in the yard and [the man] visited with my brother-in-law while I remained in the house."

Last October Chasanow's case was heard by a security board. Chasanow had 97 character affidavits supplied by friends and associates, and ranging from admirals to the Greenbelt postman. The board cleared him on all accounts and affirmed in detail his answers to the charges. The board said that there was no evidence that the *Cooperator* had "left-wing tendencies." It found that Chasanow was "a moderating, constructive and conservative influence" in Greenbelt.

An Ugly Screen. Thankful for this clean bill, Chasanow expected to be called to duty. But no call came.

Then last January, another Greenbelt resident was suspended from his job at the Hydrographic Office. Among the charges: he had associated with famed Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, had criticized the American Legion, and, at a 1943 meeting in Greenbelt, had advocated Bible-burning. He denied that he had ever advocated Bible-burning, said that all his life he had practiced the Jewish faith and is an official of the Greenbelt synagogue.

When this case arose, statistics of Hydrographic Office security cases showed a disturbing fact: the office had 13 employees who lived in Greenbelt. Five of them had been suspended as security risks. All the suspended men, but none of the others, were Jewish. (Greenbelt is about 8% Jewish).

In Greenbelt, where most of the residents are Government workers, the suspensions cast a pall of fear and dismay. A fight over rents appeared to have been projected on a far larger, uglier screen.

Last month Assistant Navy Secretary James H. Smith Jr. informed Employee Chasanow that the Navy's Security Appeal Board had reversed the lower board, found him unfit for service. Smith said that, from his own review of the case, he agreed. Chasanow, refusing to give up, demanded a new hearing. This week the Navy reopened the case of Chart Distributor Abraham Chasanow, civic leader.

THE SOUTH

Look Away

For some time, Georgians have been expecting their Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder, 66, to go after the nomination for governor, since Governor Herman Talmadge cannot succeed himself. Last week Tom began to qualify for the governorship by delivering an oration at the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies in Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery, where 4,000 Confederate soldiers lie buried. For roaring bombast of a style almost lost to U.S. politics, Tom Linder set a



Bill Wilson—Atlanta Journal Constitution
CANDIDATE LINDER

Four score and nine clichés.

standard that the five other eager aspirants will find hard to match.

"The principles for which the Confederates fought did not begin with secession . . ." thundered Tom. "[They] come down to us from the heroic pages of antiquity. They may be read in the history of . . . the Roman Empire and the defeat of the Roman Legion before the birth of Christ in the mountain passes of northern Europe by the Germanic people whom the Romans were never able to conquer . . . The Confederate cause is not lost and will never be lost so long as there are free and patriotic men and women . . .

"We people of the South and millions of others throughout the nation should be



The Daily Oklahoman
CANDIDATE MURRAY & HUSBAND
Schoolmarm by the score,

thankful that we belong to a race of man whose most outstanding characteristic is a genius for self-government . . . Never in all history has any Republic form of government, nor any Democratic form of government, been established and made to endure . . . except by men who came from the Caucasian and Germanic races . . . The men and women of the Confederacy held these traditions and principles in their purity to a much greater extent than the peoples of a number of northern states who had been subjected to the influx of immigration of people of lower standards . . ."

Sweating in the hot sunshine, Linder pointed toward heaven and let the Shenandoah of clichés roll. "Four score and nine years ago, the Men in Grey ceased to resist oppression on the battlefield . . . Four score and nine times Old Father Time has completed his yearly cycle since the last bugle call was sounded and the last rebel yell was heard fighting under the Stars and Bars . . . Four score and nine times the shrinking violets have timidly raised their heads from their winter hiding place to gladden the hearts of mankind. The rosebuds have sprung into new life and flaunted their wanton beauty to delight the discerning eye. The honeysuckles have saturated the balmy air with the odor of the nectar of the gods, and the songbirds have awakened the echoes of music with their renewed message of light and love and life . . ."

Orator Linder was so pleased with his speech that he bought time on three local radio stations for recorded broadcasts and a black-bordered ad in the Atlanta *Constitution* to spread the word. Said Herman Talmadge: "Tom would not be spending his money unless he was figuring on being a candidate."^o

Sure enough, this week Shrinking Violet Linder raised his head and said that he would run for governor of Georgia.

POLITICAL NOTES The Handshaker

Four years ago, after her husband became governor of Oklahoma, Mrs. Johnston Murray complained that her swollen right hand was nearly paralyzed from shaking hands with more than 100,000 persons along the campaign trail. But that was nothing to faze red-haired Willie (Roberta) Murray. No sooner was she well settled in the governor's mansion than she started holding weekly open houses, standing at the front door and clicking off (on a counter concealed in her left hand) the assorted Indians, oil drillers and schoolmarm who trooped past. By last count, Willie's tabulation had passed 55,000, and she was ready for bigger things. Last week she announced her candidacy to succeed her husband

^o Herman, whose father, the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, was agriculture commissioner for six years before he became governor, would like to swap jobs with Linder, take over the influential Agriculture Department until a Senate seat becomes available.

(the son of old Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray), who is barred by law from seeking a second term.

Oklahomans, who tend toward he-men as their politicians, have watched with interest as 138-lb. Willie Murray, a one-time concert pianist, grew to be a heavyweight in state politics. A year younger than the State of Oklahoma (which admits to 46), she met Johnston Murray at a Democratic state convention, has been a close political adviser ever since.

As First Lady, Willie has been an energetic advocate of Oklahoma industry. She furnished the governor's mansion with Made-in-Oklahoma products (to which she carefully called attention with small signs placed on each article), and even toured the state with what came to be known as her "medicine show" of home-state goods. Such boosterism makes her a real political threat, especially in this year's wide-open, 16-candidate gubernatorial primary.

Said Husband Johnston, after Willie's filing: "Mrs. Murray and I have counseled long and earnestly before deciding she should take this important step. In the final analysis, it was her decision and I concurred." His concurrence was no surprise to Oklahoma voters, long aware of Willie's influence. When her candidacy was first suggested last winter, it gave rise to the remark, "Why, she'd be the first governor to succeed herself."

Other political decisions made last week:

¶ Democratic Senator Ed Johnson, retiring from the Senate (TIME, April 12) but not from politics, allowed as how he is just the man to provide the "strong and experienced hand" that Colorado needs at its helm. Announcing his candidacy as governor, Johnson said: "I will not spare the horses."

¶ Louisiana's Democratic National Committeeman Frank B. Ellis, leader of the successful pro-Stevenson forces in his state's savage 1952 campaign, entered the U.S. Senate primary race against Incumbent Allen Ellender. Making it clear that he would leave no vote unturned, Ellis said: "I wish it here and now distinctly understood that I have no quarrel with any Democrat who saw fit in his or her conscience to support General Eisenhower in the last election."

CRIME

Law Enforcement in Brooklyn

Every now and then the sludge of crime news floats a clue to the state of law enforcement in one of the great U.S. cities. Such a clue is the plight of Joe ("Lefty") Auteri and John ("The Rabbit") Noto, two Brooklyn stevedores who committed a serious crime but—all things considered—not a very serious crime.

25 Full-Time Cops. Their crime was to steal eight .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolvers from an Army shipment. Not long after that came the murder of Arnold Schuster, 24, a good citizen who happened to recognize Bank Robber Wil-

lie Sutton and put the police on his trail (TIME, March 17, 1952). Schuster, it turned out, had been shot with one of the stolen revolvers.

Police tracked down the two longshoremen and found that The Rabbit had sold the pistol to a hoodlum named John ("Chappy") Mazzotta. The police theory of Schuster's murder was that if Mazzotta killed him, it was out of sheer spite, because Chappy's plans to blackmail Willie Sutton were spoiled by Schuster's good deed. The police, though bright enough to turn this up, were not bright enough to find Mazzotta, despite 100,000 "wanted" posters and the efforts of some 25 city detectives assigned to the full-time job of looking for him.

During the two-year search, Lefty and The Rabbit were kept at public expense in a \$40-weekly suite in Brooklyn's top-

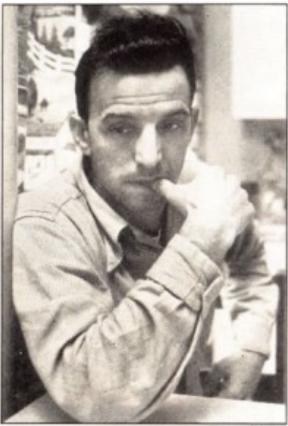
them, even inside their homes, from living room to bedroom to bath.

Hottest Humans. A dozen police took up the vigil in the cramped Brooklyn apartments of the two witnesses. Police in pairs stayed with them day and night. For both men—and their wives—the homecoming was a nightmare. "How can I clean house with policemen in the way?" lamented Mrs. Noto. "How can we sleep? If my husband goes to bed, one policeman sits at the bedroom door and another by the window. All they need to do is put one under the bed."

Mrs. Auteri was even more disturbed. "Of course I wanted my husband home," she said tearfully, "but I couldn't imagine anything like this. We haven't slept for nights. We can't eat. I don't know what to do." By week's end she had decided that unless the police moved out she would. Her husband cried: "Anything would be better than this! I'd rather go to jail."

Because of the presence of the policemen, Auteri has not been in his wife's bedroom. He stays in the kitchen 24 hours a day. When everyone—except the night shift of the two cops—has gone to bed, Auteri reads "until there ain't nothing to read or my eyes hurt"—then I listen to the radio, turned way down—on account of the neighbors, see?" In the early morning, he puts his head on the kitchen table and sleeps a while. Sometimes he wakes up sweating and trembling.

The two men, barred from their old dockers' jobs by judicial order, can find no other work. Nobody wants an employee with a pair of cops at his heels. Both decided that they preferred to live with privacy, rather than protection from gangsters. "I'm not afraid of nobody," said The Rabbit. But Judge Leibowitz, an able but flamboyant jurist with a special talent for getting his name in the papers, was adamant. "These men," he said "are [perhaps] the hottest pieces of human merchandise in this city today."



WITNESS AUTERI
Waiting on Lefty.

flight St. George Hotel. Why weren't they held in jail or sent to prison for stealing the revolvers? Because New York authorities do not trust their ability to keep order in their own penal institutions. They were afraid that Lefty and The Rabbit would be killed by a friend or hireling of Mazzotta's. Many times known murderers have gone free because the witnesses against them were murdered.

After two years, the two stevedores and their families were fed up. Meager public grants barely fed their wives and children (Lefty, 37, has four and The Rabbit, 39, has five). Lefty lost 22 lbs. from worry and confinement. The two witnesses petitioned Judge Samuel Leibowitz to let them go home. Last week Leibowitz agreed—on remarkable conditions that throw more light on law enforcement in Brooklyn. Lefty and The Rabbit must never go near the waterfront. Judge Leibowitz ruled, and furthermore, they must live with police guards, who are to follow

ARMED FORCES

The Marines Decide

When the call came at last, Colonel Frank H. Schwable, U.S.M.C., was wearing casual civvies at home. He had waited a long time for the verdict; it had been six weeks since the Navy court of inquiry got the last of the testimony and more than a year since the winter of 1952-53 when the Chinese Reds bore Annapolisman Schwable to their will.

Schwable dashed about the house getting his uniform together. He looked fit again; he had been working around the house, had put a fence around the yard. His cheeks were filled out, and the haunted look had left his eyes.

Resplendent in his uniform, with gold wings and four rows of ribbons, he looked the very picture of the distinguished career officer as he stepped into Marine Corps headquarters for the verdict. Minutes later he knew that, while cleared of all charges, his career as a combat commander was over.

The Treatment. As a prisoner of war in North Korea, Colonel Schwable "confessed" to the U.S. use of germ warfare, a monstrous lie which Red propaganda sent around the world. He had been incessantly bullied and mentally tortured until—helpless, half-frozen and sick—he cracked. "Any man can be broken down eventually, one way or another, heroic notwithstanding," he said in explanation.

The court—three Marine generals (including a Medal of Honor winner and an expert on military law) and a top Navy surgeon—agreed. Schwable was exonerated completely because he "resisted this torture to the limit of his ability to resist." His treatment "constituted reasonable justification," the court found, recommending that "no disciplinary action be taken."

The court added a sweeping generalization: under Communist torture "one of three events inevitably takes place: 1) the victim's will to resist is broken, and he responds as the enemy desires; 2) the victim becomes insane; 3) the victim dies."

The court called on the Defense Department to prepare a new rule of conduct for Americans who may some day, as prisoners, be called on to face the Red treatment. In a lengthy comment, General Lemuel C. Shepherd, the Corps commandant, did not quarrel with the court's finding in the individual case of Colonel Schwable, but he did attack the court's amazing generalization that under Red torture all prisoners must either confess or go mad or die. In Korea, there were many cases of tortured prisoners who did none of these. Said Shepherd: "Some found the strength in religious faith; a few possessed the toughness of fiber needed to defy their captors' every demand."

General Shepherd considered the court's recommendation that Red torture tactics called for a study of some new instructions to servicemen to replace the order that prisoners give no information other than name, rank and serial number.

One by one, Shepherd ticked off and rejected some recently suggested alternatives:

¶ That prisoners tell all they know because "the average prisoner has nothing of importance to tell." Actually, said Shepherd, vital intelligence comes from "the painstaking creation of a related mosaic of fact created out of fragments of seemingly unimportant information gleaned from the patient questioning of thousands of captives." In effect, any information can help the enemy.

¶ That prisoners tell anything "already known to the enemy." Shepherd declared that it would be "far beyond the competence of the average prisoner" to be able to tell what the enemy knew.

¶ That prisoners "offer false information as a means of placating their captors and avoiding punishment." Answered Shepherd: "Established military intelligence techniques of every nation embrace means to recognize and refute deception in any form." He noted that both Colonel

Schwable and the Army's famed Major General William F. Dean "attempted it only to have their carefully considered stories completely and quickly refuted by their captors . . . The collapse of Colonel Schwable's moral resistance began . . . with proof of the falsity of his original account. From then on, he was continually on the defensive, and successfully deprived of any element of moral ascendancy."

The Best Safeguard. Based on the experience in Korea, Shepherd decided that "the best safeguard," both for prisoners themselves and for the national interest, is to give no more than name, rank and serial number. He noted nevertheless that in Korea "those seemed to have fared best who talked the least."

"In the struggle against Communism, the war is no longer over when men are



Robert Phillips

GENERAL SHEPHERD
Name, rank and serial number.

forced to yield . . . They must be taught to carry on an unequal struggle with the only weapons remaining to them—faith and courage."

In the court's verdict and General Shepherd's comment, the Marines became the first of the services to deal with the problems raised by Red torture.

Each individual case of a prisoner who cracks will be dealt with on its merits. But the rule cannot be relaxed. To do so would only invite more Communist torture of prisoners.

In Schwable's case, there was a further question: Could the Marines give combat command in the future to a career officer who had cracked? Could it expect him to give his men the kind of leadership the Marines demand? The commandant's answer: Colonel Schwable henceforth should be assigned only "duties of a type making minimum demands . . . upon the elements of unblemished personal example and leadership."

HEROES

Honor in Death

"They're trying to make a hero out of me, and I'm embarrassed," wrote Major George A. Davis from Korea to his wife Doris. A lean, dark Texan, he had been the "best all-round boy" in Morton (Texas) high school, later in the Pacific flew 266 missions and shot down seven Japanese planes. In Korea Davis downed 14 Red planes in all. On Feb. 10, 1952 he dived into a formation of Red MiGs, shot down two and was gunning for another when, mortally hit, his Sabre jet crashed.

For his valiant last fight Pilot Davis' name was added in death last week to the proud roster of Medal of Honor winners. At Lubbock, Texas, in the home he bought only a week before going to Korea, his widow was still bitter. "If I could feel that he lost his life for some good reason," Mrs. Davis, left with three young children, once said, "I could feel better about it."

THE CONGRESS

Telegram Intercepted

On the House floor last week, Manhattan's Congressman Frederic Rene Couder Jr. offered an amendment to the Defense Appropriation Bill. Its purpose, as Republican Couder explained it, was "to prevent another Korea . . . by any President who chooses . . . to bypass the Congress in committing the people of the U.S. to great and bloody wars."

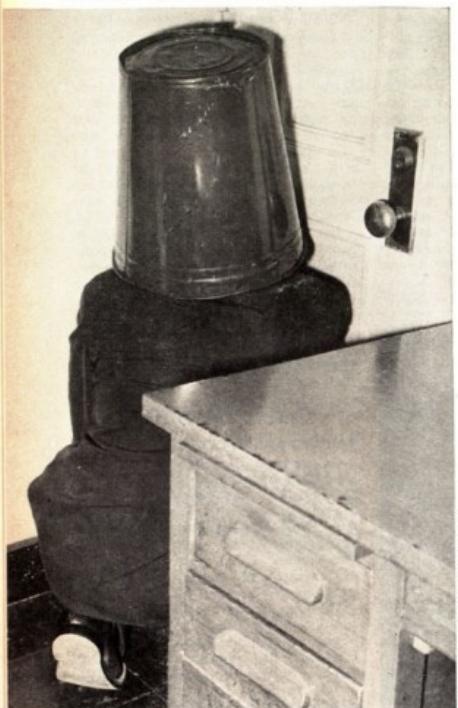
The language of "Fritz" Couder's rider was disarmingly simple. It barred the use of any money for sending U.S. forces into "armed conflict anywhere in the world" except 1) after congressional declaration of war, or 2) in event of an enemy attack on either the U.S. or an allied nation with a treaty commitment from the U.S.

That same day President Eisenhower opposed the principle behind the Couder amendment, calling it an artificial restriction upon the President's flexibility of action. Congressional leaders agreed with Eisenhower.

Said Republican Leader Charles Halleck: "If one of our naval vessels . . . or a squadron of our planes were attacked over the high seas, under your amendment they could not even fire back until Congress decided to do something about it." Massachusetts' Republican Congressman Richard Wigglesworth said that the amendment could be construed "as an invitation to further aggression in Indo-China." Said Ohio's John Vorys, the House's Republican foreign-policy leader: "Telegraphing your punch is bad, but telegraphing your enemy that you are not going to punch is worse . . . I suggest that in this matter, instead of relying upon 'General' Couder . . . this would be the time when it would be wise to rely upon General Eisenhower."

On a vote of 214 to 37, the Couder rider died. After that, the House appropriated \$28.7 billion for the Defense Department.

NEWS IN PICTURES



ARTFUL DODGER, held in San Francisco's Hall of Justice on suspicion of bigamy, hid in corner with wastebasket on head to foil photographers before he was cleared.

San Francisco Examiner—International



B.L. May—U.S. Army

International

MID-AIR COLLISION of 82nd Airborne Division paratroopers ended without casualty at Fort Bragg, N.C. when men freed themselves and floated down safely. More than 8,000 jumpers proved value of new-type chutes in largest airborne operation since World War II.



RED BODYGUARDS, the model of bored cops the world over, wait for Foreign Minister Molotov outside Palais des Nations at Geneva Conference.

United Press

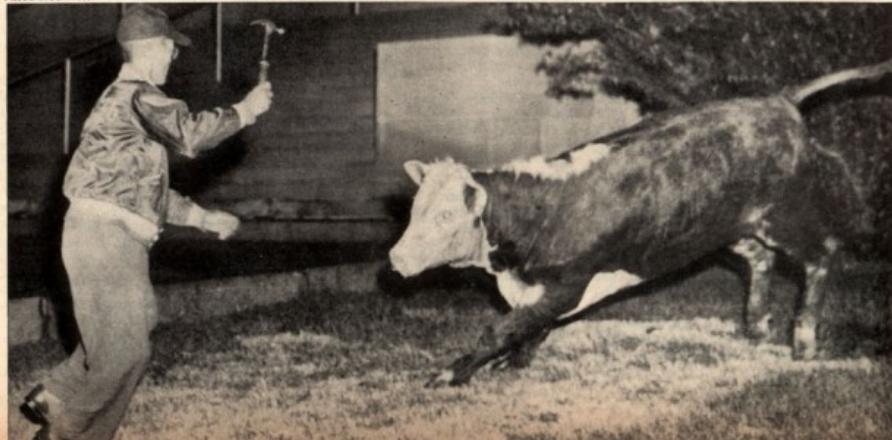


PRESIDENTIAL BEANIE drew appreciative
Eisenhower grin after presentation of cap

in White House rose garden by 100 teen-
age Republicans from Warren County, N.J.

RUNAWAY STEER, cornered on lawn after escape from Kan-
sas City stockyard, was trapped by hammer-wielding cowpoke.

Associated Press



FOREIGN NEWS

COLD WAR

Black Days

If the Russians and Chinese want to settle at Geneva for half of Indo-China, there is a good chance that they can have it.

At Geneva this week, the West was preparing a partial surrender to the Communists. Some pleaded that it was only a small surrender, some that it was necessary to avert worse, some that they were helpless to do otherwise. But surrender it was. Under Geneva's mild sun, the mood of the diplomats was dark; veteran newsmen likened it to Munich in 1938.

The first week of the conference had begun in confusion and concern, with the U.S.'s John Foster Dulles striving manfully to stiffen the backbone of the divided West. He made it clear that he, like President Eisenhower, viewed Indo-China as "the cork in the bottle," to be held in place at all costs. Any such compromise settlement as partition of Indo-China, he argued, could only result in ultimate Communist capture of the whole country. Meanwhile, the Chinese Reds showed signs that the prospect of Western military action in Southeast Asia had them worried.

In seven black days, the West's position totally collapsed. It was destroyed not by the Communists but by the West itself. Churchill publicly proclaimed that Britain would not lift a finger to save Indo-China until all possibility of making a deal at Geneva had been exhausted. By a deal, the British delegation made clear, they meant partition.

In Washington, President Eisenhower talked of a modus vivendi, told his press conference that the West was caught between the unattainable and the unacceptable. The most the U.S. could ask for in Indo-China, he said, was a practical basis for getting along one with the other, something like the U.S. has been doing with the Communists in Berlin and Germany. Whatever the President meant, Geneva read it only one way: Eisenhower was now willing to accept a deal in Indo-China: the U.S. had thrown in its hand.

Disorganized, confused, divided, Western delegations took to blaming their allies. The U.S. delegates bitterly complained that Churchill had let the West down, blamed the weakness of the French government for the crisis, complained about feckless, fun-loving Bao Dai. "It's hard to say that the Vietnamese are struggling for their independence when their leader spends most of his time at Cannes with a bunch of blondes," grumbled one.

Plots & Revolts. The British snapped that the U.S. seemed no more willing to intervene than they were, called the U.S.'s eleventh-hour rescue proposals hysterical and impractical, complained that the U.S. had talked tough one day and recoiled from action the next. Bidault was waspishly angry, resentful and deeply depressed. Though French opinion flinched at talk of

U.S. intervention as jeopardizing a Geneva peace, Bidault knew that the U.S.'s threat of military action had been the only club in the West's locker. Now the U.S., like the British, and like the French long ago, had faltered.

Bidault had counted on strong support on either flank from the U.S. and Britain to help bolster his shaky position at home. Last week he brooded about reports that his government would be replaced by a "surrender" Cabinet eager for a settlement from which the French would ask and get nothing but a safe-conduct out of Indo-China. "A Kerenky government is being plotted behind my back," he told an intimate darkly, "which is prepared to reverse France's alliances." He meant



George Skadding—LIFE

FRANCE'S BIDAULT
Disorganized, divided, confused.

the alliance with the U.S., which he considers France's most valuable asset.

At this unhappy juncture, the Russians sent Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov on a quiet trip back to Paris—officially to arrange for the visit of a Russian ballet company. Bidault suspected that his real mission was to assess the possibilities of a Cabinet revolt which would sweep stubborn, gallant little Georges Bidault and time-serving old Premier Lanvel out of office.

The Bystander. The British, who could at least claim that they had urged partition of Indo-China all along, worked at a plan of their own. Once "zonalization" (as they called it) is achieved, the new frontiers could be guaranteed by a collective-security organization like that Dulles suggested—but with one difference. All or most of the Commonwealth nations in Asia would be included, in particular India, though Nehru was unlikely to agree to any guarantee worth having.

Hopefully, Anthony Eden dispatched messages asking the views of India, Pakistan and Ceylon on such an arrangement.

The U.S., caught in a total collapse of its own hastily laid plans, had no alternative to French-British suggestions; yet it did not want to associate itself with a surrender to the Communists. All the delegation could do was look on from the sidelines, try to give the illusion they were not at Geneva at all—an illusion that Dulles made part reality by flying back to the U.S. this week, after giving over his conference-table place to Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith. "The U.S. is isolated here," said a Chinese spokesman gleefully. It certainly was no longer in a position to act as the decisive spokesman or leader of the free nations.

The best that could be said for participation was that it might give the Western nations a chance to form a united front—at the price of a deliberate amputation of freedom.

All that could save the West from a humiliating surrender was the Communists themselves. At every sign of Western hesitancy, at every new bulletin from Dienbienphu, their price for peace went up. They no longer talked of partition; they were talking of a coalition government for all Viet Nam. If their demands became too arrogant, even the desperate French might balk. Then the Allies would have little alternative but to pitch in and help the French fight off the Communists to the bloody end.

Uncordial Meeting

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles joked that he would meet Red China's Chou En-lai only if their cars collided. In the maroon-carpeted council chamber in Geneva's Palais des Nations, Dulles never looked at Chou. But Chou's placid face seemed to hold a cobralike fascination for U.S. delegates, who watched him every move. During refreshment time, Chou moved to the buffet table for an orange juice, flanked by Russia's Molotov and Gromyko and followed by platoons of bodyguards with bulging shoulder holsters.

With them the Chinese brought their entire team of interpreters and aides from Panmunjom. An American was flabbergasted when one of the aides translated Chou's speech aloud in perfect English; he had sat opposite the man for seven weeks at Panmunjom, never heard him speak a word of English.

Worthy Pupil. Korea was first on the agenda, but not first in the hearts of the delegates. The South Korean delegate proposed Syngman Rhee's plan for supervised elections, to be held in North Korea only, for the 100-odd seats kept vacant in the Republic of Korea assembly. North Korea just as predictably demanded, among other things, withdrawal of all foreign troops. As Dulles rose to endorse South Korea's plan, Chou scribbled

bled notes, asked to speak as soon as Dulles sat down.

Chou's maiden speech in international councils was worthy of his Moscow tutors. The U.S., he declared, was the villain—he mentioned no other Western powers. The U.S. was creating "an aggressive bloc in Asia," had occupied Formosa, "and its occupation by anybody can in no case be tolerated," was establishing "a new colonial rule in Asia." Said Chou: "We also hold that interference in the internal affairs of the Asian nations should be stopped, all foreign military bases in Asia be removed, foreign armed forces stationed in Asian countries be withdrawn, the remilitarization of Japan be prevented, and all economic blockades be abolished." Later a spokesman embarrassedly explained that Chou's "foreign troops" did not include Russian troops at China's Port Arthur who were there to prevent Japan from committing "aggressive acts."

New Rifts. Next day Molotov rose to endorse Chou's remarks, remarking pointedly for the first time "all the great powers" were taking part in an international conference. To the U.S.'s unconcealed chagrin, neither Britain nor France, nor any other European delegation, rose to challenge the Communists' assertion that it was a five-power conference, or to counter the onslaught on the U.S., or to support the South Korean plan.

The fact was that many of the U.S. allies preferred nationwide elections to Rhee's proposed elections for North Korea only. It scarcely mattered. At a Saturday meeting of seven nations called in an attempt to break the deadlock, Molotov vetoed any idea of U.N.-supervised elections anywhere, insisted that in any electoral commission the North Koreans (pop. 5,000,000) get equal representation with South Korea (pop. 20 million)—two points on which the West is determined not to yield.

The Headmaster's Office. Inside the hall, the debaters had the same feeling of unreality that afflicts delegates to a political convention; they were merely marking time until the real decisions were made in the back rooms. All week long, harried little Georges Bidault held private meetings with Russia's Molotov. The meetings were not cordial ("He hates me," says Bidault). After each meeting, the British and U.S. sought out Bidault to find what had happened, inspected him carefully for signs of collapse, like anxious friends interviewing a schoolmate after a session with the headmaster.

At week's end, Dulles tried to patch together a few scraps from the debris—though the Indo-China conference had not yet even formally begun. He called a Sunday meeting with Australia and New Zealand, discussed when and if a united front in Southeast Asia could be put together. He also sounded out Thailand and the Philippines. Monday morning he boarded his plane for Milan and a brief talk with Italy's Premier Scelba before flying on homeward.

CHINA The Great Dissembler

(See Cover)

With rhetorical sarcasm, the U.S. Secretary of State asked at Berlin: "Who is this Chou En-lai?"

There have been many and varied answers, some old, some recent, some true, some wrong, some regretted. From an old U.S. China hand: "A sort of Chinese Talleyrand." From a fellow-traveling Indian diplomat: "A second Nehru!" From a one-time kingpin in the Chinese Communist movement: "A Chinese Molotov." Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have called him "a reasonable Communist." General George Marshall once spoke of him with "friendship and esteem" and thought him a man of his word.

Bitterly anti-Communist Journalist

En-lai—Premier and Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, member of the Politburo and Central Committee, veteran of the long intrigue and the Long March, trusted confidant of the Kremlin—spoke at Geneva as one of the masters of a seventh of the world's land surface, a fourth of its people.

The voice was shrill and hostile—far from the bland, candid tones which had once beguiled Chinese and unwary Westerners alike into misreading the nature and underestimating the strength of the Communists. The message he uttered came straight from the Kremlin's Mimeograph room (*see above*). But for the first time, as Chou took pains to point out, Red China was sitting with the big powers.

However the U.S. tried to minimize its significance, the presence of Chou En-lai (pronounced roughly Joe 'n Lie) at Ge-



RUSSIA'S MOLOTOV & CHINA'S CHOU AT GENEVA
For faint hearts, a rude poke.

Al Taylor

Freda Utley once wrote: "Chou is hard to resist . . . witty, charming and tactful." From a Chinese newspaperman in Tokyo: "I should say he is the most impressive public figure I have ever met." From K. C. Wu, the now exiled governor of Formosa: "He has killed people with his own hands." From a U.S. officer who, like many others, once trusted Chou: "I left thinking he was a friend . . . If I saw him today I think I would kill him." And from Chou En-lai himself: "You mustn't forget that I am a Communist."

Mimeograph Message. One of the master dissemblers of the age, Chou En-lai sat, urbane and self-possessed, among the powers at Geneva this week to make war with talk of peace. A dark blue tunic encased his widening but still trim, erect body. The grace of his carriage, the slim, expressive hands and the dark-browed handsomeness of his face belied the man's age (55) and the ugliness he had helped impose on mankind. Chou

symbolized a hard reality. Communist China was determined enough to demand a major role in world affairs, strong enough to get it. In the brief span of four years, Mao Tse-tung and his coterie of Communists had found the means to stalemate the military forces of the world's greatest power on the battlefields of Korea. They had, after rushing to aggression's service in North Korea, replaced Russia as North Korea's occupier. They had been able to arm and direct, with little or no cost in Chinese blood, a war in Indo-China that might well lead to the capture of all Southeast Asia by Communism. They had cowed the once great French nation into a yearning for dishonorable surrender; they had spurned the outstretched hand of once mighty Britain; they had ordered the U.S. to get out of Asia and the Pacific. At Geneva they now poked rudely at the chest of the West and hope to find there the faint heart of a new Munich. They

now demand a voice in the affairs of the Europe that, a generation ago, was sure that it ordered the affairs of China as surely as it ordered about its ricksha boys.

Much of what the Communists have wrought in China was begun before them by the revolution of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek; the Communists simply stole the revolution by deceit and mutiny while the country struggled against Japan. That power could not have been won without the carefully measured direction, aid and comfort of Communist Russia. The Communist rise in China might have been forestalled by wiser, firmer policies of China's Western friends. But what was relevant to the rest of the world last week was that China's Communists had been able to assemble the raw materials of power and put them to work. The main elements of that power:

¶ United and dedicated leadership. Mao's hierarchy is welded together by more than 30 years' association. It has never had a purge comparable to Russia's. "Never forget," said Chou En-lai to an American ten years ago, "that we Communists, like anyone else, will have our disagreements or irritations or schisms. But anyone who tries to convince himself that we will permit these things to split or divide us permanently will be making a terrible mistake."

¶ Control of the people. Never has centralized authority been more fierce, continuous or complete in China. Historical-

ly, in China, government control has stopped "at the edge of the village." But by meticulous use of murder, terror, force and persuasion, the Reds have extended their military, economic and ideological hegemony down to the lowliest coolie; they have even, in fact, reached beyond—to his ancestors. The hallowed burial mounds near every farm village are being leveled, under a recent decree, to make land for more planting.

¶ A huge, battle-tested army. The number of Chinese in uniform is now estimated to be as high as 10,000,000, some 4,000,000 of them in the regular army and air force, the rest in the militia and armed police. Korea proved the best of them to be tough and resourceful fighters.

¶ Large resources. There are vast quantities of undeveloped coal, timber, tin and iron ore. The first Five-Year Plan was too ambitious; already they have pulled back on it, but this failure does not obscure significant gains. The Reds claim to have increased industrial output by some 65% in twelve months. They are exporting coal, offering to sell some light goods, approaching self-sufficiency in cotton, rearing factories and shipyards, and building a network of railroads.

¶ The alliance with Russia. Russian military, technical and political advisers cluster by the thousands (estimates range from 20,000 to 100,000 in all) in Chinese cities, military bases and industrial centers. The big Chinese army gets its trucks,

its artillery, its war planes—just about everything but its bodies—from Russia. The partnership throws the weight of Soviet Russia's own huge military power behind Red China. Within the limits of Moscow's assent, Peking may take risks greater than those based only on its own military strength. Red China's antagonists must consider at every juncture the possibility of conflict, not just with Red China, but with the Soviet Union as well.

"His Eyes Were Colder." Of the handful of brilliant, strong and pitiless men who long ago plotted and inexorably erected this structure of Red power in China, none has labored longer or more effectively than Chou En-lai. His grandfather was a mandarin—one of the powerful caste of scholar-bureaucrats of imperial days—and Chou was born into comparative wealth and culture. He attended a Western-style school where one of his classmates was K. C. Wu. Chou, Wu recalls, was one of the brightest boys and an accomplished actor; because he had clean-cut features and smooth skin, he invariably played female roles. By the time Wu next saw him, some 23 years later, Chou had changed. "His eyes were far colder; they had become the eyes of a man who could kill."

After an undergraduate year in Japan, Chou studied at Nankai University in Tientsin and there got caught up, as did so many young Chinese intellectuals, in the revolutionary movement. He joined a



COMMUNIST LAND REFORM: LANDLORDS ABOUT TO BE SHOT
By meticulous use of murder, terror, force and persuasion.

radical group called "The Awaken Society." Arrested in 1919 as a leader of a demonstration against the Versailles Treaty, Chou met in jail—and later married—another rioter named Teng Ying-chao. She is now a bustling, bristling woman in her mid-30s, who sits on the Central Committee, runs the Communists' massive All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

Soon after Chou's brief spell in jail, he learned that a University of Peking librarian named Mao Tse-tung was recruiting students for a "work and study" program in France. He hastened to sign up. It turned out to be more work than study. Overworked in the sweaty coal mines of Lille (he also had a job in the Renault plant), Chou abandoned the pick for the hammer & sickle. In 1921, when the Chinese Communist Party was formed, 22-year-old Chou En-lai helped set up branches in France and Germany among Chinese abroad. In 1923 he made his first trip to Moscow to make his obeisances at Comintern headquarters; next year he was back home, enlisted in the cause and unconditionally obedient to its dictates.

Price on the Head. The Communists achieved an alliance with Sun Yat-sen's unsuspecting Kuomintang. Chou En-lai, then only 26, was made secretary and chief of the political department of the Whampoa Military Academy. China's West Point. There for the first time Chou came face to face with the man who was to be World Communism's bitterest and most consistent antagonist, Chiang Kai-shek, soldier and Sun Yat-sen's most trusted subordinate commander, was then commandant of Whampoa. Not long after they met Chou became political commissar of Chiang's elite First Army. Chou was later detached to slip into Shanghai and organize an insurrection to prepare for Chiang's capture of the city from the Communists who had seized it.

With other Communists, Chou organized 600,000 workers into terrorist bands, trained a special sharpshooters' squad of 300 Mauser riflemen—not to take over for the Kuomintang but to reinforce the Communists. When Chiang learned of the plot, his First Army pounced on the city, battled the Communist insurrectionists in the streets (many were killed) and arrested the ringleaders. Chou was sentenced to death but escaped minutes before he was to face the firing squad. Subsequently he was adorned with two prized underground distinctions—a price of \$80,000 on his head and a black beard on his chin.

This handsome, kindly-looking fellow also proved in other ways that he had the stuff of which top Communists are made. In 1932 one Ku Hsun-chang broke from the Communists and went to the police to inform on some 30 Red underground organizations, including an assassination team he said was commanded by Chou En-lai. While Ku was giving information to the authorities in Hankow, a band of men entered his household in Shanghai. One servant who had gone on an errand returned, and she later testified, saw Chou En-lai—once a frequent visitor to the house—standing on the balcony laugh-



Eastfoto

LIU, CHU, MAO & CHOU AT PEKING RALLY

RED CHINA'S BIG FOUR

Of the select few who rule Red China, these four share the ultimate power:

Mao Tse-tung, 61, chairman of the Politburo, the Central Committee, the Government and Military Council—in short, the dictator. The son of a well-to-do peasant, he attended the founding meeting of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921, tirelessly organized China's peasants while others concentrated mistakenly on workers in the cities, ultimately forged the great peasant army and tailored the dogma which carried Communism to triumph in China. He had the opportunism to capitalize on Japan's aggression: "Our determined policy is 70% self-development, 20% compromise and 10% fight the Japanese." He had the ruthlessness to cut down obstacles: "A revolution is no invitation to a banquet." He had the brilliance, cunning and tenacity to win with his methods, even though Moscow, traditionally building on an industrial proletariat for years, thought he was wrong, backed other factions. Married: four times (including one wife executed by the Nationalists). Children: seven or eight, including five abandoned to peasants during the Long March. Characteristics: high-pitched voice, heavy smoker, lumbering gait. Seen in public only twice in the past four months, he has lost weight (formerly 200 lbs.), is very likely in seriously bad health.

Chou En-lai, 55, Premier, Foreign Minister (*see cover*).

Liu Shao-chi, about 50, vice chairman of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee. Little known but very powerful. Close to Mao, and said by some to be the heir apparent. Theorist and dogmatist of the party and, like Stalin and Malenkov in Russia, the one who controls

its elaborate apparatus. He was practically unknown outside the party a decade ago; his first book, *How to Be a Good Communist*, introduced him in 1939 as a prime dialectician. Married: twice (first wife killed by Kuomintang troops in 1934). Children: a son and daughter of whom it has been said that, when they meet with Liu, "it is like throwing together a heap of steel slabs." Characteristics: gaunt and tall, with sharp features and piercing eyes; rarely smiles, has what his second wife calls "an inexorable heart."

Chu Teh, 68, commander in chief of the army, once the brilliant strategist of the guerrilla days, now pretty much a figurehead, but a useful one. One version of his life makes him of the landed gentry; another says he was one of a large family of poor peasants who pooled resources to educate one—Chu Teh. First a gym teacher, then a war lord's lieutenant, he learned to command troops, eventually fought himself to high fortune, a houseful of concubines and opium. About 1922 he suddenly abandoned the high life, went to Berlin to study, met Chou En-lai and enlisted in the Communist Party; in 1925 he went to Red Eastern Toilers' Institute in Moscow, went back to China to command a Kuomintang division (though a secret Communist), eventually slipped down to the Hunan-Kiangsi border to join with Mao and begin forming the Red army. Countless Chinese peasants believe legends that Chu Teh could fly, that he "stands higher than the tallest tree," could with a wave of his hand bring flood or fires on opposing armies. Married: three times (his present wife is the only "woman commander" in the Communist army). Children: "We have none," said Mrs. Chu in 1937, "because they would interfere with my work." Characteristics: thick-bodied, heavily featured with cold, unblinking eyes.

ing with other men. Loud opera music and the popping of firecrackers sounded from inside the house. The servant, scared, ran away. When Ku returned home from Hankow, he found his entire family and his servants—30 persons in all—sprawled through the bloody house. All were dead. Chou En-lai was never put on trial, but reliable K. C. Wu says flatly that Chou plotted and supervised the revenge. "Chou and his men killed the family right down to the babies," says Wu.

This is a side of slick Chou En-lai that the world has never been permitted to see. His more familiar talent—the ability to bob, weave and pirouette—was developed in party intrigues. He sided or seemed to side with one faction (e.g., Li Li-san, once the party boss) only to wind up in the end, unhurt and at the elbow of the ultimate winner, Mao Tse-tung, sometime librarian at Peking University. With his Whampoa training, Chou shared command of Mao's peasant armies with Chu Teh, the wily soldier whom Chou had the wisdom to recruit into the party in Germany in 1922. With his administrative deftness, Chou helped Mao lay the steady wires of discipline and organization across China's 3,500,000 square miles.

He helped plot the fabulous Long March, in which 30,000 Communists trekked 6,000 miles in 368 days to the northwest to escape Chiang's armies. One writer described him in those days: "His chin veiled by a black beard, Chou would ride a bristle-maned Mongolian pony out through the stone arches of Yenan. His only badge of rank as he cantered through the yellow hills were the caps of two fountain pens peeping out of the breast pocket of his shirt."

Most of all, he served the cause with mental agility and glib tongue. In 1936, when Chiang was close to exterminating Communism as a serious threat to the Nationalist government, Chou En-lai bewitched the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang over to the Communist cause, infiltrated his 150,000-man army and talked Chang into such a state of mutiny that he kidnapped Chiang. On Moscow's orders (the kidnapping did not fit the Kremlin's long-range plans for China), Chou reversed himself, glibly negotiated Chiang's release, leaving the Young Marshal high and dry and his army in the Red ranks. Chou's ransom price for Chiang's release was betrothal with the Communists. It was the fatal marriage for the Nationalists.

A Guy Named Joe. Through the next nine years the accomplished actor with the smooth face and charming manner gave his greatest performance. Living in Chungking's poor district, exuding modesty, humility and the shine of honesty, he worked as liaison man between the Communists, the Nationalists and the Westerners in Chiang's wartime capital of Chungking. Suavely he persuaded Western diplomats, newsmen and soldiers of the Communists' good intentions and sincere desire to defeat Japan. The Marshall mission saw in him the signs of what General

Marshall once called "a definite liberal group among the Communists . . . who would put the interests of the Chinese people above ruthless measures to establish a Communist ideology."

The gentlemanly manner, the ability—rare among Chinese Communists—to talk familiarly of London, Paris and Berlin, the working knowledge of French and English did much to impress his hearers; so did his sheen of seeming selflessness in contrast to the opportunism around him in Chungking. And among his hearers were some only too ready to believe in Mao's "agrarian reformers." When the occasion

China's spokesman to the outside world, its chief propagandist. As such, it was he who spread its monstrous lie about germ warfare and the confessions tortured from U.S. airmen. It is his job to deal with the Russians in that difficult and delicate relationship that is somewhere between servitude and partnership. He is, like Molotov, a bigger figure abroad than at home; like Molotov, he is presumably in line for the succession but is apt to be passed over. He lacks stature as a theorist; above all, he lacks the essential grip on the party bureaucracy. He seems to lack the itch to be No. 1, and to be content to be one of the Big Four (*see box*).

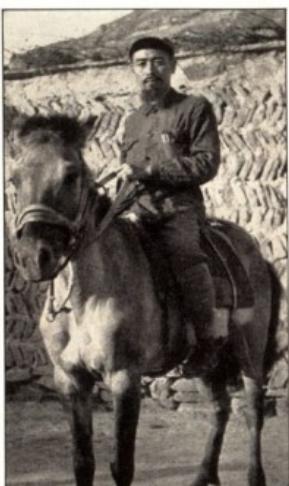
Whatever his precise rank, Chou En-lai stood before the world last week as the face and the voice of a giant determined to shut the U.S. and Western democracy out of Asia, hungry to consume that half of the world, ambitious to build itself from poverty to power, whatever the cost in blood or sweat. That the giant was formidable and growing more so every day, few would deny. But here again was a job for the great dissembler. Once he had persuaded others that Chinese Communism was small, meek and harmless. Now Chou En-lai's job was in great part to make the giant seem bigger and more formidable than it is or can be for some time to come.

Strength & Weakness. After five years in power the Reds have achieved control over the Chinese people, but they have won neither their allegiance nor understanding. Item: "The production sentiment of the peasants lacks stability," said a recent Communist cadre report, "and their understanding of the new production relations is obscure." Item: of the 20,440 Chinese captured by the U.N. in Korea, a devastating 14,209 refused to go home.

The first wave of enthusiasm among China's landless millions, among many intellectuals and young Chinese, has waned severely. Land reform became not a matter of justice, but a brutal stamping out of landlords and recalcitrants, a mass injustice in which all had to participate and to share the complicity. Even inside the party there is loyalty trouble. Item: "... It is of paramount necessity," warned Party Dogmatist Liu Shao-chi last February, "that at this crucial stage all comrades . . . must wage unrelenting struggle against those who deliberately undermine party unity, stand up against the party, persist in refusing to correct their errors . . ."

Unable to command enthusiasm, the Communists compel obedience. The hapless Chinese cannot speak his resentment publicly or before his child, who has been taught to spy on him, or in front of a friend, who may be an informer. He can display his disapproval only by sullen compliance or by loafing on the job. The opposition is real but unorganized: a silent resistance that shows up not in guerrilla successes but in production failures.

More basic to the question of whether Chinese Communism lives or dies, or explodes some day into counter-revolution



Edgar Snow

CHOU EN-LAI (1936)

After the opera, all were dead.

demanded, Chou could break into tears—and did at least twice during negotiations with George Marshall. Once Marshall asked him if he had ever gone to Moscow. "No," replied Chou, lying but looking him straight in the eyes. One U.S. officer says that subsequent checkups proved that 90% of Chou's military reports to Marshall were false. "It's hard to describe him exactly," another U.S. officer said last week. "Maybe this will help. You pronounce his name like Joe, and—well, that's the kind of guy he seemed to me, like a guy named Joe. I thought for a while we could split him away. Then all of a sudden I knew I was wrong. He wouldn't agree that Monday was Monday unless it would help him."

Three Behind a Dictator. The convulsion of history that delivered China into Communism peeled the greasepaint of humility and decency from Chou. Chiang was left on the beaches of Formosa, his army beaten, his corruption-ridden government discredited. The Communists rode high. Now it was Chou who was



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or transforms itself into something else, two special areas of weakness.

The first weakness lies within Peking's greatest present strength—the relationship to Soviet Russia. It is a long-range weakness. The short-term advantages of the alliance are so great for each side, the results already so efficacious that it would be futile to base current strategy or hopes—as the British have notably done—on a Titoist divorce between Peking and Moscow. But it may not always be so. In Russia's help to China there is calculated restraint; Moscow has a vested interest in keeping Red China dependent on Russia, but Red China's leaders have talked emphatically and often of their plans to make Red China capable of supplying itself and all of Asia. Red China has complained that it needs more from Russia than Russia is giving (money credits are only \$60 million to \$100 million a year), and Peking's *People's Daily* warned recently that Moscow will not be able "to supply us with too much more." There is ample evidence that Peking badly needs and wants from non-Communist countries material that is not provided by Russia.

Even with generous help, and freedom to grow as mighty as it pleased, Peking would need a decade and perhaps longer to erect an industrial base equal to the demands of equipping its own armed forces with Chinese-made tanks, artillery and aircraft. Is it in Russia's plans to let Red China do that? China cannot be one of the powers of the thermonuclear age without thermonuclear weapons. Will Russia let Red China build them? The possibilities of cleavage may not happen in Mao's generation, for what binds two sets of international gangsters together is a mutual advantage greater than the friction which might drive them apart. The possibilities of split are there. The difficulty is that those who talk most about exploiting the frictions (e.g., Britain's Bevanites) believe that the way to separate China and Russia is to woo China. The likelier method is to increase the strain on both nations.

The second weakness lies in the combination of Communism, nature and man in China. In a ferocious gamble, the three have been brought into deliberate conflict. Mao & Co. are men in a hurry, ambitious to "build a mighty industry like Russia's" (said Mao in 1953) faster than Russia did it, by imitating the Russian pattern and, if possible, avoiding Russia's mistakes. The first Five-Year Plan is Chinese Communism's big push. In its first year the successes that Communist propagandists claim are due chiefly to reaching top capacity in factories already built by their predecessors and by the Japanese in Manchuria. Now the conflict is really getting under way.

There must be workers to build the plants and man the machines, and in a nation 80% peasant, they must come largely from the farms. So the farms must be made to produce more food with fewer farmers. To do that, tools, machines and

fertilizers are required, but the men to make them cannot really be spared from the farms until tools and fertilizers are made available. Everything that is produced beyond the barest subsistence level must, for years, be sold abroad to raise capital for more factories, more machines, more canals and railroads.

That vicious circle almost tore Soviet Russia apart in 1929, at the beginning of Stalin's first Five-Year Plan. China, beginning in the 1950s what Russia began in 1929, starts with far less than Russia then had (it is about where Russia was in 1890). Russia's struggle to collectivize, apart from the monumental brutality of it, actually reduced food output (a result that has been repeated in every East European satellite). Before Russia collectivized, it had a normal surplus of some



Associated Press

MADAME CHOU
Courtship in the clinic.

10 million tons of grain a year. The surplus was used up; even so, more than 5,000,000 Russians starved to death. Only last year Russia's Nikita Khrushchev confessed that 35 years of Communist dogma have produced great failures and that farm production is lower than in Czarist 1913. Yet in the face of that confessed failure, Peking has chosen to gamble on the old system for China.

Bitter Struggle. China has no food surplus to live on during this inevitable drop in farm output. Nature was kind to the Communists during Mao's first three years in power. There were bumper harvests. But last year the Chinese mainland was beset by floods, drought, pests, wind and hail. In the cities there was rationing, and in isolated areas people starved. Peasants roamed into cities—20,000 into Mukden and Anshan in one month—to get jobs and food. In Peking, guards had to drive away 5,000 peasants. Chou En-lai himself unhappily gave the lie at home to the Communists' efforts to pretend to the

outside world that the hunger had not come: "People in famine areas should be called upon . . . to collect such substitute food as wild herbs for using as food during the period of shortage . . ."

U.S. specialists estimate that a 1954 harvest 10% lower than 1953's would spread famine through most of China. New grabs of territory, e.g., the rice bowl of Indo-China, might alleviate but would not solve the problem, for it is one of distribution as well as supply.

Red China's leaders are already tightening controls, increasing rationing measures and trying to prepare against the pressures of starvation. Not bothered with any sense of horror at the prospect of millions dying, they nevertheless must worry about the damage famine would wreak on the precious industrialization program and the problems of internal control it would raise.

Red newspapers, radios and orators are constantly exhorting the people: "Cultivate the style of bitter struggle." To the peasants they have directed warnings that hardly confess the dangers of starvation and their plans for dealing with it. "If the peasants do not carry out large-scale production," said *People's Daily* last November, "they will be unable to meet the needs of the nation . . . and will also cause difficulties for national industrial construction . . . If the peasants do not unite to carry out large-scale production . . . there will surely be many poverty-stricken peasants." In short, if there is not enough to go around, the peasants themselves will be the first to starve.

Sounds & Postures. In the Red capital of Peking last month, when the party observed the first anniversary of Joseph Stalin's death, the orators showed that they were not blind to the problems and weaknesses before them. "The peace policy was a very important part of Stalin's life work," explained Vice Premier Chen Yun. "The Soviet Union secured 20 years of peace from 1921 to 1941, and it was an indispensable external condition for the completion of Socialist construction . . ."

For all their bellicose sounds and their ferocious posturing, China's Reds now want and need that "indispensable external condition." But external peace, to the Communists' way of thinking, is not won by good fellowship and accommodation. Nor is it a quiet state of live-and-let-live equilibrium. It is a state of constant agitation and movement, of keeping the pressure on, of feinting to suggest menace where no real menace exists and masking menace just when it is about to prevail. It is a state of yielding an inch only when it is satisfied it will gain a mile.

In all these delicate arts, Chou En-lai excels. He has tyranny's advantages in that he has no popular opinion in his own nation to answer to and thus can pretend a monolithic support that does not exist. At Geneva he confronted a West whose purposes are suddenly cloudy, whose unity is cracked and whose will power is sapped. The dissembler could afford his mocking smile.

INDO-CHINA

Near the End

Soldiers! The government owes you much and can give you nothing.

—Napoleon Bonaparte

It was twilight at Dienbienphu. Narrow-eyed with loss of sleep, the French sentries peered through the monsoon haze towards the Communist trenches less than 100 yards away. All was quiet, and the tired 10,000-man garrison hoped for a fair night's rest. At GHQ in Hanoi, an officer reported: "Lull at Dienbienphu."

Failure in Battle. At 2100 hours there was a muffled stirring within the enemy lines. Mortars opened up, thump and rustle, against six French strongpoints. Communist 105s and 75s put down harassing fire—nothing more—upon the isolated strongpoint of Isabelle, three miles to the south. At 2200, high explosives cracked sharply from the edge of the French barbed wire. Then four Red regiments drove on relentlessly. They achieved tactical surprise.

The Red regiments came in leapfrog from four directions, battalion by battalion. They had rehearsed their attack for days against replicas of the French strongpoints. Each Red packed unusual firepower: belts of high-explosive containers, a submachine gun, a dozen grenades, a rifle or pistol, and a long-bladed knife. This time there was no screaming. After midnight the Reds stormed three outposts, and General de Castries' tired men could not get them back. The Reds dug in less than 600 yards from the French command post. Successively in French, Vietnamese, Arabic and German, Red loudspeakers blared: "Surrender or die!"

Only from Isabelle came bright news. As the Reds swarmed across one outpost, some Foreign Legionnaires went underground. From their dugouts they fought up towards the flarelight; it was hand-to-hand work with knives, grenades, the bayonet. At 0400, two Legion battalions counterattacked. It took them twelve hours to drive Giap's men out of Geneva.

Ledown in Command. At 1600 that afternoon, Dienbienphu fell strangely quiet. What was Giap up to? Was he regrouping? Was he digging his assault trenches closer to the battered French center? Was he heading Mao Tse-tung's doctrine: "Fight only when victory is certain"? Or, more likely, was he synchronizing his next assault with Molotov's next offensive at Geneva?

Despite official optimism, the French privately held out little hope. In the battle's first phase, De Castries could launch a dozen counterattacks a day. Now his men were almost worn out. French Commanding General Navarre was still parachuting in 100 men and 170 tons of supplies every 24 hours, weather permitting. But only about 3,000 of Dienbienphu's defenders were in fighting shape. The rest were the wounded, the sick (mainly from dysentery) and the exhausted.

Navarre was making no apparent effort

to relieve Dienbienphu, though he had some 20 battalions elsewhere in Indo-China, including four paratroop battalions in the Red River Delta. "Navarre seems to be drawing completely into himself," said one high-placed observer. "It's almost as though he had a *Götterdämmerung* complex." Navarre meant somehow to cling a while to Dienbienphu in the hope that peace could be negotiated at Geneva, but there would be no new blow against the Communists—for that, as one of his aides astonishingly explained, would be "inconsistent with the government's decision to seek a negotiated settlement."

At Dienbienphu, the soldiers watched through the parapet slits—and waited.



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INDIA'S NEHRU AT BAY[®]
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INDIA

Discord in Colombo

Our instructions to our delegates have always been firstly to consider each question in terms of India's interest, secondly on its merits.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

In squalid monsoon weather, India's Prime Minister Nehru flew south last week to Ceylon. The occasion: the first conference of South Asian Prime Ministers. Nehru's purpose: to get a South Asian vote of confidence for three of his pet projects. They were: 1) an immediate cease-fire in Indo-China; 2) indefinite suspension of H-bomb tests; 3) a vote of censure against "colonialism." Nehru expected some opposition at Colombo from Paki-

® Lunging in mock combat during a gathering of fencers at his Dehiwala home fortnight ago.

stan's young (45), pro-American Prime Minister Mohammed Ali. But he counted on support from Burma's Thakin Nu, Indonesia's Ali Sastroamidjojo and Ceylon's Sir John Kotalawala. All of them had recognized Red China, were trading freely with it, and had often let Nehru speak for them in the past.

Hem: Indo-China. Around a great satinwood table in Ceylon's government offices, the five Prime Ministers convened. Between them they represented some 540 million human beings—more than one-fourth of mankind—and they moved soberly to their agenda. Item No. 1: Nehru's peace plan for Indo-China. At once came objection. In view of South Asia's own unsettled Kashmir dispute, said Pakistan's Mohammed Ali, would it not be "perhaps a little presumptuous for us to preach peace to others?" Nehru fired right back: if Pakistan wants to discuss Kashmir, India is ready. He, Nehru, could tear Pakistan's argument "to pieces," and would then proceed to discuss Pakistan's acceptance of U.S. military aid. Ceylon's tactful Kotalawala steered the Prime Ministers back to Indo-China.

Nehru outlined his peace plan, and again ran into trouble. Pakistan's Ali insisted that withdrawal of the Big Powers from Indo-China would be meaningless: there was no way of insuring that Red China would stop supplying the Red Viet Minh. To Nehru's surprise, Ceylon's Kotalawala supported Ali. Indonesia's Sastrowardjo, who rules back home with Red support, took his stand to the left of Nehru and stayed there for the rest of the conference. But then came another surprise: Burma's young (47), soft-spoken Nu, a longtime Nehru man, came out hard against the Nehru plan: the plan would create a vacuum; the Communists might take over Indo-China—and Burma was the next nation but one (Siam) away. The Prime Ministers approved Nehru's appeal for a cease-fire, and his suggestion that France must guarantee Indo-China's independence at Geneva—but nothing more. They conceded Nehru's resolution against H-bomb tests, and said they would gladly go along against colonialism. "We wanted to dilute Nehru, not to deflate him," said a Ceylonese afterwards.

Hem: Communism. But Nehru was soon in trouble again. Ceylon's Kotalawala proposed a twin vote of censure against colonialism and "aggressive Communism" in place of Nehru's resolution. Nehru, who has always fought Communism at home, angrily retorted that Asians should not disturb external relations "with friendly powers." Once more Pakistan's Ali lashed at Nehru: "We can rid ourselves of colonialism," he said, "but any country that is overrun by Communism may be lost forever."

For two more days, the Prime Ministers argued. At week's end, Nehru mellowed. He knew that Pakistan and maybe Ceylon and Burma would veto his anti-colonial resolution if he did not censure Communism. So Nehru agreed to yield, on condition that the Prime Ministers also censure

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what he vaguely termed "anti-Communism." In this manner, South Asian brotherhood was restored, and the Prime Ministers returned to their lands along the sliding edge between Red China and the West. Behind them they left no remaining doubt that Jawaharlal Nehru may speak for India itself, but it is a myth that he can speak for South Asia.

Appeasement in Peking

We propose to keep on the closest terms of friendship with other countries unless they themselves create difficulties.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Red China last year massed 60,000 troops in Tibet and pointed their spearheads across the Himalayan passes toward India; it started building military roads right up to India's frontier; it laid down

tained in Tibet for years to protect Indian merchants and pilgrims; India to let Red China set up "trade missions" (with diplomatic immunity) inside India at New Delhi, Calcutta, Kalimpong; Indians to seek entry into Tibet only along six specified passes and not to seek entry at all into the "closed territory" of Sinkiang. India also for the first time recognized Tibet as an integral part of Red China.

And in return? Nehru & Co. expressed great pleasure at the trade pact's preamble, to wit: respect for each other's "territorial integrity" and "noninterference" in each other's domestic affairs. Nehru expected that Red China would thereby relax its border pressure, and Indians happily believe him. "Another step to consolidate our friendship with China," said the Indian *Express*. "A triumph of diplomacy," glowed the *Hindustan Times*.



KHRUSHCHEV SPEAKS WHILE MALENKOV (LEFT) LISTENS
The picture meant more than the words.

Sovfoto

air bases within easy range of New Delhi and the teeming Ganges plain; it sent armed reconnaissance squads to undermine India's shaky border states—Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim; it printed borderland maps that showed Indian districts as part of Red China. Nehru's reaction to all this (and to Red China's open call for "Asian unity" under Red China's leadership): an Indian army buildup a few hours' ride back from the frontier and an urgent appeal for "consultations" with Peking.

For four months starting last Dec. 31 these titans of Asia conferred in Peking. From the beginning little word leaked out about the talks. Chou En-lai called the Indian delegates in for tea and gave them a list of instructions (e.g., you must not tell the Indian press what is going on). Red China haggled endlessly over details and often boycotted the talks without notice—particularly when India's truce-supervising General Thimayya made some decision in favor of the U.N. in Korea.

Last week after four months' silence, Nehru's government happily announced that at last it had won a "trade pact" with Red China. The terms: India to withdraw a tiny garrison it has main-

RUSSIA Two Giants

While Molotov was busy mixing peace-time Molotov cocktails (honey and ground glass) at Geneva, two other leading Communists were breathing martial fire in Moscow before the Supreme Soviet. Said Premier Malenkov, to one parliamentary chamber: "If the aggressive circles banking on the atomic weapon should resort to madness, and should want to test the strength and might of the Soviet Union, there can be no doubt that the aggressor would be crushed . . ." Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev told the other chamber: "It will inevitably end in the collapse of the whole capitalist system."

Bellicose and synchronized words like these had been uttered before. What stimulated the interest of Western observers was that 1) this was the first time Khrushchev had spoken out on Soviet foreign policy; and 2) Malenkov and Khrushchev seemed to be on almost equal terms. More than ever, it seemed likely that the next explosive clash in the Kremlin would be between these two giants.

FRANCE

Independence, in Principle

Seated in Louis XVI armchairs around a long table in Paris, some 20 French and Vietnamese officials agreed "in principle" and at long last to a two-treaty package.

Treaty No. 1: France to grant "total" independence to Viet Nam.

Treaty No. 2: Viet Nam to remain "inside" the French Union.

The ceremony lasted no more than twelve minutes, and there was no diplomatic glass of champagne afterwards. The French had long been unwilling to grant their Vietnamese subjects even this much independence; they had delayed the agreement right up to the Geneva Conference, when it finally became necessary to remove the stigma of "colonial war" from the Indo-China campaign. Then Vietnamese Chief of State Bao Dai, who has lifted do-nothingism into a career, had balked for three days on the grounds that the package would probably be undone at Geneva by the French. Despite last week's agreement in principle, both Frenchmen and Vietnamese are still haggling over the legal and financial specifics of independence, and might not sign the treaties for several weeks (underlings were left to work out the details; Bao Dai relaxed in his château at Cannes). "Independence has come in such a way," grumbled one Vietnamese official back home, "that we cannot even have an Independence Day that anyone can take seriously."

GREAT BRITAIN

The Primrose Path

The old warrior, so often called a warmonger, seemed further intent on reversing his reputation. At a time when the tactical situation seemed to demand a show of determination in the face of the confident Communists at Geneva, Sir Winston's head seemed adream with thoughts of compromise, concessions and soft words. Speaking last week to the Primrose League, Churchill entered an unexpected personal plea for the establishment of "links" with Russia "which, in spite of all distractions and perils and contradictions, would convince the Russian people and the Soviet government that we wish them peace, happiness and ever-increasing and ever-expanding prosperity . . . and that we long to see them play a proud and splendid part in the guidance of the human race."

The Prime Minister made one other pertinent remark. "Matters are becoming more and more tangled and complicated here and abroad than I can remember in my long experience," he said.

The British government last week lifted all controls on the export of rubber to the Soviet bloc. Explained British officials: Russia can get all the rubber it needs any-

* A Tory Party organization which gets its name from Disraeli's fondness for a primrose boutonniere.

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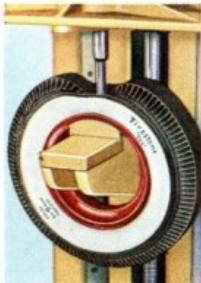
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The new Firestone "500" was developed as a result of experience unequalled by any other tire manufacturer in building tires for the famous 500-mile Indianapolis Race, which has been won on Firestone tires 30 consecutive times.



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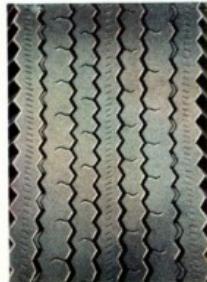
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way from other sources, such as Indonesia, is not even buying all it might under the control quota (limited to Russia's estimated civilian needs), and the new gesture would help Malaya's sagging rubber trade. Sale of rubber is still banned to Communist China, Hong Kong, Macao and Tibet. But there will be nothing to prevent Malayan rubber from finding its way from, say, Vladivostok via a Manchurian tire factory to a Chinese truck outside Dienbienphu.

EGYPT

Arrest by Night

Long after taps one night last week, the Egyptian Army's GHQ in Abbasia was ablaze with lights. Outside the two-story building, steel-helmeted troops cradled their automatic rifles while inside, Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser met with members of the Revolutionary Command Council in an emergency session. Nasser was convinced that civilian and army enemies were plotting to overthrow the regime in a May Day uprising.

While Nasser outlined his plans to his fellow officers, jeepsloads of uniformed military policemen fanned out into Cairo to nab the suspects before they had a chance to be tipped off. By daybreak twelve junior army officers and 40 civilians—Communists, Socialists and Wafdist—were behind bars. Some were charged with inciting student and labor organizations to riot, others with inciting the army to insurrection.

Most of the officers arrested had been key backers of Naguib in his unsuccessful bid to dispute Nasser's power (*TIME*, April 5). Nasser had then promised no reprisals against them, but now declared that they had violated their pledge not to intrude. Nasser's supporters boasted that the "last pocket of resistance" had been wiped out. "This time they will face court-martial, and there will be no pardon," said Nasser's aide. "The punishments are going to be very severe." With his opposition thus condemned before trial, Egypt's 36-year-old strong man seemed to be having things his own way.

TURKEY

Democracy at Work

In Turkey's 64 *il* (provinces) this week, some 10 million voters flocked to the polls to elect a new Parliament. Among the millions were work-scarred women in rusty black, proudly casting their votes. Among them also were many illiterates who identified themselves on the polling-place registers with thumbprints. In Turkey's confident democracy, illiteracy (which has dropped from about 90% to 60% in three decades) is no bar to the ballot.

This was only the third free election in Turkey's history, and only the second that was conceded by all hands to be honest. The contest was between the incumbent Democrats and the Republican People's Party, both of whom claim descent from the late great Kemal Ataturk. Ata-

turk, who modernized the nation and cured most of its ancient political and economic sickness, did not believe it was ripe for democracy in his time. His hand-picked successor, Ismet Inonu, ruled for twelve years, and was regarded by his enemies as a vengeful and haughty dictator. In 1946—eight years after Ataturk's death—the people voted for the first time, and returned Inonu's Republicans by a landslide. The Democrats, led by another Ataturk lieutenant, Banker Celal Bayar, charged that they had been jobbed. In 1950 the Democrats, who had built up a strong appeal to Turkey's peasants, won by a reverse landslide. At this key point, having permitted a free election and lost, Inonu stepped down gracefully, and thereby became the father of Turkish democracy.

Last week it was Inonu (now 69 years



Cornell Capo—Life
PRESIDENT BAYAR
The people said yes.

old) against Bayar again. Both parties were strongly pro-Western, pro-American and anti-Soviet. Turkey's place as the Middle East's strongest anti-Communist bastion was not at issue. In other fields, the Republicans charged that the Democrats had failed to check inflation, had invited in foreign (U.S.) capital in too generous a fashion. The Democrats replied, in effect, by asking the people whether they were not better off than ever before.

The people said yes, by a landslide. On the basis of nearly final returns, the Democrats won 508 out of 541 seats. Celal Bayar would undoubtedly be chosen President, and would undoubtedly reappoint his strongman Premier Adnan Menderes, who is a first-class orator, a wily politician, and a millionaire. For the U.S., the result—though it assured a comforting continuity—was less important than the resounding demonstration of Turkish democracy at work.

UGANDA

Jangled Nerves & Ankle Bells

It had been a nervous time for strapping, 6-ft. Sir Andrew Benjamin Cohen, British governor in Uganda. During all the long months when his Queen was proceeding on her majestic, globe-girdling tour of Britain's dominions, native unrest in Sir Andrew's own bailiwick had mounted steadily. Uganda's blacks were still bitterly resentful of Cohen's exile of their own tribal ruler, the Kabaka (*TIME*, Dec. 14, 1953). Mau Mau terrorism had spread through the jungles from Kenya right into Uganda's teeming chief city Kampala, where many a white resident found a dead dog or cat crucified on his doorway in grim warning of what might come. A threat from Mau Mau Leader Dedan Kimathi to kill Britain's Queen if she came to visit gave the final jolt to the British governor's jangled nerves.

Ginger Snaps. For weeks as Elizabeth approached Uganda, Non-Smoker Sir Andrew had gone about distractedly nibbling ginger snaps and calling Whitehall at all hours of the day and night. One result of his agitated conferences with London was a last-minute cancellation of the Queen's visit to Kampala. But even with the ceremonial greetings restricted largely to his own well-guarded Government House at Entebbe, Sir Andrew felt far from secure. Last week, on Cohen's lawn, Acholi warriors and women, adorned with leopard skins, ostrich feathers and giraffe tails, pranced to the beat of jungle drums and chanted a song especially composed for the newly arrived Queen: "The daughter of the Chief is ringing her ankle bells. She is our Queen today. As a seabird, she has come to us." Clad in ice-blue, Elizabeth smiled in apparent delight, but in the thick shadows clouding the groves of moonlit acacia trees just beyond her, squads of hard-faced Negro policemen, brought over from Kenya (the better to recognize familiar faces), prowled ceaselessly in search of Mau Mau intruders.

Next day the Queen was escorted under close guard to Jinja, to open the sluice gates of the new, 150,000-kw. Owen Falls hydroelectric plant.² There again the security police prowled sharp-eyed through the crowd, but Elizabeth seemed completely unaware of any potential danger. The power failed and the mikes went dead during the Queen's speech. Later on, an elevator jammed, holding Elizabeth captive for some worrisome seconds. A British general's aide reported his revolver stolen. Except for these mishaps, all went well.

Farewell. Next night, the Queen left, bound for Tobruk and a long-delayed reunion with her children, who had come by the new royal yacht *Britannia* to meet her. In Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen breathed easier.

² "What fun," observed Winston Churchill in 1907, envisioning the future dam, "to make the immemorial Nile begin its journey by diving through a turbine!"

THE HEMISPHERE

BRITISH HONDURAS All De Way

Anticolonial nationalists won a sweeping victory last week in the first general elections ever held in backward little British Honduras (est. pop. 75,000). The People's United Party carried eight of the nine contested seats, enough to give them a majority in the Legislative Council set up under the colony's new constitution. Said Governor Patrick Renison: "We must give it a go. I will cooperate fully."

Loudly anti-British though the P.U.P. had been, its victory was far different from the 1953 triumph of British Guiana's People's Progressive Party, which led to the landing of troops and suspension of the colony's constitution. Profiting by the Guiana lesson, London has given British Honduras newly chosen legislators none of the ministerial powers formerly granted the Guiana leaders. Guiana's leaders, moreover, were Reds; British Honduras' P.U.P. is not a Communist-influenced movement. On the contrary, most of its leaders learned their guiding principles from Jesus' fathers of St. Louis, who founded Belize's St. John's College in 1806 and taught Roman Catholic trade unionism in extension courses begun in 1947. The P.U.P.'s trade-union twin, the General Workers Union, is an outgrowth of these courses, and George Price, the slender, 35-year-old descendant of slaves who runs both outfits, is a St. John's graduate and a Catholic. Say the priests: "If we hadn't stepped in, the Reds would have." One result of their work is that the P.U.P. is very friendly to the U.S.

On the eve of last week's election, which was unmarred by so much as a fist fight, Price harangued a crowd of 5,000 ebony-to-copper-hued partisans. "P.U.P., all de

way," chanted the audience. When a speaker hailed Price as "our Gandhi, our George Washington and our future President," a plump mammy in the crowd cracked: "Dat's right, mon, dat's right." But P.U.P. leaders, soft-pedaling their old independence cry, said that the new majority wants first to cooperate with the governor and show that it is a stable and permanent political force. For a beginning, they wanted to see the government put some of its new \$7,000,000 rehabilitation fund into low-income housing for the poor who now live in tin-roofed packing-crates. "Hear, hear," murmured the black men in their patched shirts and faded dungarees. Britain's newest experiment in developing responsible self-rule was already under way.

CANAL ZONE

Danger: Falling Rock

The most spectacular moment of a transit of the Panama Canal's great Gaillard Cut is the passage below Contractor's Hill, whose sheer rock face, blasted off to make the waterway, rises above ship's decks for 300 ft. Last week it was learned that some or all of this rock face is in danger of toppling into the canal and blocking it, perhaps for months.

Landslides are nothing new for the Panama Canal. Because early geologists designed banks that were too steep, mudflows began even while the canal was being dug. Before stability was reached, more than 250 acres of the adjacent slopes, complete with trees and scenery, slid greasily into the cut. More slides closed the canal briefly in the year it opened, 1914, and again in 1915 and 1932. But Contractor's Hill, a vast boulder in the ooze, stood like Gibraltar.

In '38 a canal engineer, slogging through the underbrush on top of the hill, found a crack in the rock. In the years since, it has widened almost imperceptibly. But a month ago inspectors came down off the hill and reported a new crack.

The fissures, a foot or two in width, now trace an irregular line back and parallel to the canal-fronting face of Contractor's Hill. Engineers guess that the cracks may run 600 ft. deep. Because it is hard, granite-like rock rather than the soft, clay-shale conglomerate of earlier slides, the face of Contractor's Hill will make a formidable dam if it falls.

Canal Zone Governor John S. Seybold hopes to head off a slide. After a look at the cracks, Seybold ordered crews to strip off topsoil for a better view of the fissures and to start a road to the hilltop for operations to come. Probable next step: test borings to map the crevices exactly. In the end, it may be necessary to remove the threatening slab. This week two representatives of the Morrison-Knudsen construction company, world's greatest earth mover (*TIME*, May 3), flew down to have a look at Contractor's Hill.

GUATEMALA

Jacobo & the Reds

Communist Deputies to Congress led the May Day parade in Guatemala City, carrying a billowing blue-and-white Guatemalan flag. A few paces behind them, bearers flaunted a big portrait of Ho Chi Minh. One of the 45 floats that followed showed a villainous Uncle Sam with blood dripping from one clawlike hand.

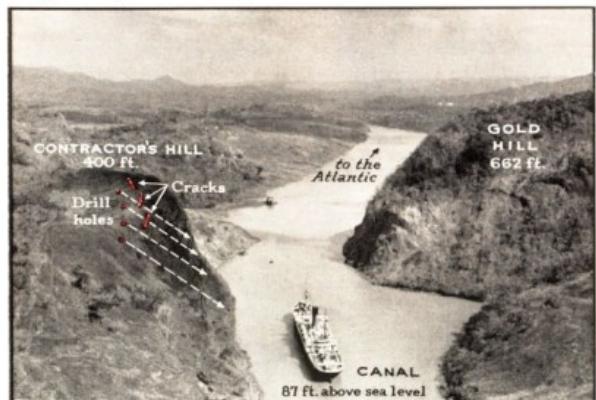
After three hours of marching, the 15,000 paraders massed in front of the National Palace. On the balcony, flanking President Jacobo Arbenz, were the warming-up speakers, Labor Chieftain Victor Manuel Gutiérrez and Peasant Boss Leonardo Castillo Flores, both Reds. They plugged solidarity with Viet Minh and similar causes. Arbenz took over from there:

¶ On the H-bomb: all the tests must be halted, atomic weapons must be banned.

¶ On the recent U.S. note asking a \$15 million indemnity to the U.S.-owned United Fruit Co. for 233,973 acres of expropriated banana lands: "Blackmail."

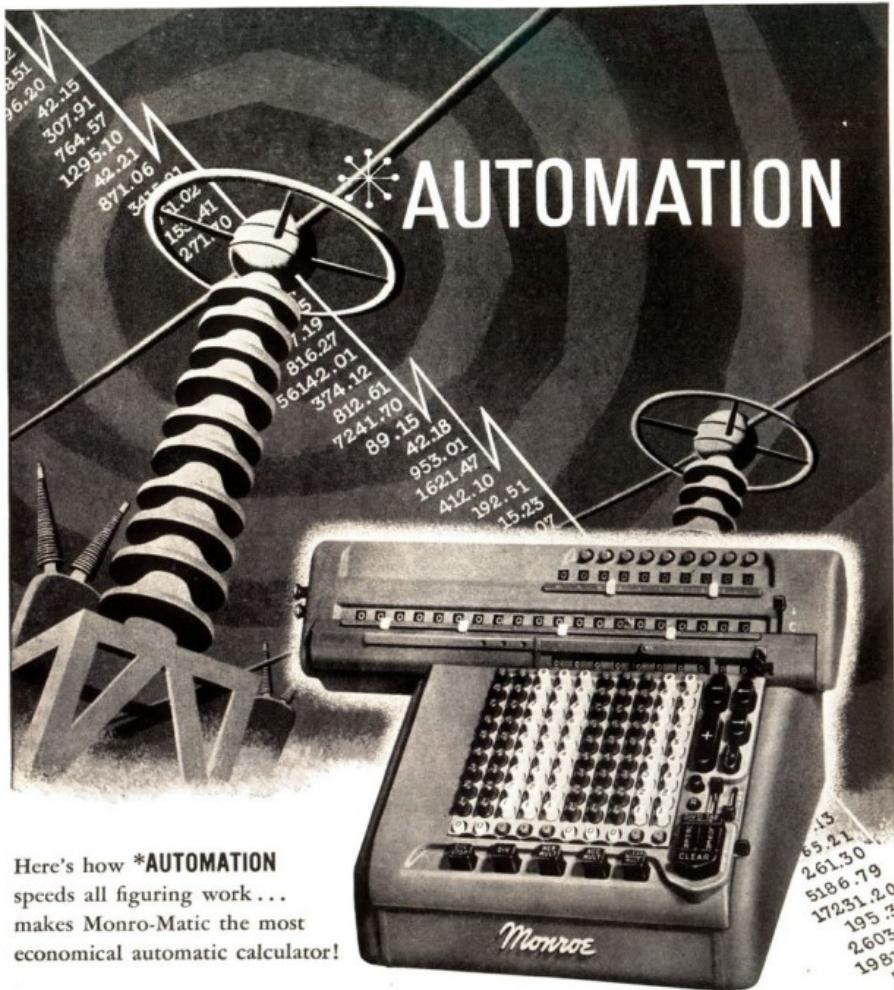
¶ On his political opposition: "They work like criminals at night painting numbers on walls. Under the innocent number 32, they hide their true aim, which is to destroy our constitutional liberties."

The figure 32, which stung President Arbenz, is currently marked on pavements, tires, lunch pails and even the presidential residence in Guatemala City. As every Guatemalan knows, it is the number of the article of the country's constitution that bans "political parties of an international or foreign character." If Arbenz conscientiously enforced Article 32, life would be harder for Guatemala's Communists. There is no sign that he intends to do anything of the sort.



PANAMA CANAL'S THREATENED GAILLARD CUT
After 40 Gibraltar-like years, signs of strain.

Panama Canal Photo



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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

When Egypt's billowy ex-Queen Narriman got a Moslem divorce from deposed King Farouk last February, she scoffed at the idea of remarrying soon. Her experience in one loveless match had left her all but broke (income: \$25 a week), cool toward romance, and minus her son, ex-King Fuad II, 2, who went to Farouk as a divorce bonus. "My wounded heart has not yet healed," moaned Narriman, 20. But this week, recovered, she quietly took a new bridegroom, Dr. R. Abdah el Nakib, 27, who, from his \$140-a-month salary earned by running a clinic, had scraped together a reported \$287 dowry—in keeping with the old Moslem custom that it's the man who pays. Narriman needed the money, too. Since February, while Farouk has ranged Italy and the Riviera in lavish quest of earthly pleasures, Narriman and her mother have been taking boarders into their Cairo home.

A Los Angeles court ordered self-exiled Comedian Charlie Chaplin to post a \$10,000 bond. Reason: the legal guardian of Carol Ann Berry, 10, Chaplin's daughter by his onetime friend Joan Berry (and so declared by a California jury after a bitter paternity suit), feared that Chaplin, now living in Switzerland, might renege on his \$100-a-month ante for Carol Ann's support. The State of California, meanwhile, is supporting Joan, a mental patient ever since she was found, barefooted and incoherent, wandering in Los Angeles' streets last year.

In Switzerland while her husband, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was partaking of sterner attractions at the



Associated Press
SECRETARY WILSON & QUEEN PAT
In Virginia, a knightly attitude.

Far Eastern conference in Geneva (see FOREIGN NEWS), Tourist Janet Dulles went sightseeing, was snapshot as she snapshot Geneva's lighter side.

Shrouded in a heavy veil, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of Nationalist China's president, arrived by air from Formosa, checked into San Francisco hospital for treatment of a recurring skin ailment.

In a busy week of handing out honors, Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson hustled from the capital down to Winchester, Va., where he was pictured in knightly attitude, kissing the dainty hand of Treasurer of the U.S. Ivy Priest's daughter Patricia, 17, whom he had just crowned queen of the 27th annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival. Next day, Wilson presented the high award for civilians, the Medal of Freedom, to his onetime General Motors aide, steel-tough Roger M. Kyes, who at week's end left his post as Wilson's deputy but clammed up about his future plans.

For being the nation's "outstanding possessor of good foot health," peregrinating Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 55, who raised no blisters on his recent 178-mile Chesapeake & Ohio Canal hike (TIME, March 29 *et seq.*), won the American Foot Health Foundation's annual award in a walkaway.

Politico James Roosevelt, who is trying to win a California congressional nomination above the echoing din of wholesale adultery charges filed by his estranged wife Romelle, finally won a round in their mud-plastered court battle. A Pasadena judge let Roosevelt change his separate maintenance suit to a divorce action, which Romelle, a Roman Catholic, has caustically opposed because "he has no grounds for a divorce except his desire to remarry." The court threw two sops to



United Press
PHOTOGRAPHER DULLES
In Geneva, a lighter side.

Romelle: Roosevelt's letter admitting that he committed adultery with nine women plus another letter offering Romelle half of his property and future income will remain prime props in evidence.

In a Hollywood studio commissary making luncheon talk, Cinemactor Robert (Knights of the Round Table) Taylor, 42, divorced in 1951 from Cinemactress Barbara Stanwyck, announced that he would marry the beautiful lady at the same table, German Cinemactress Ursula (Monsoon) Thiess, 29. Ursula was photographed looking properly demure before Taylor slipped an outsize diamond sunburst engagement ring on her finger.

At his first general audience since recovering from his 57-day siege with a stomach ailment, Pope Pius XII, borne into St. Peter's Basilica on his portable throne, was greeted by thousands of schoolchildren who cheered him for ten solid minutes. Earlier last week Vatican officials again dismissed the rumor that the Pope plans to retire to a monastery because of failing health. For the first time, however, they reportedly admitted that he had despondently considered relinquishing some of his duties last February when his sickness was gravest.

Interviewed in Paris by the New York Herald Tribune's Art Buchwald, Author-Artist Ludwig (Father, Dear Father) Bemelmans told about his shrewd idea for luring patrons to a bar he has just opened on the Ile de la Cite. His plot: "It is my intention to plant some homing pigeons at the [square] in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. I'll clip their wings so they can't fly, but will have to walk home. When all the tourists who come to see the cathedral and feed the pigeons start following my birds, the pigeons will lead them straight to the bar."



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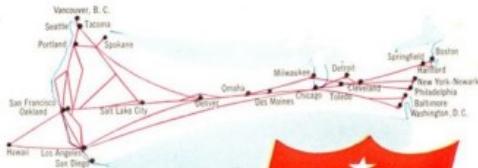
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The variety of living accommodations is amazing. The Belmont Manor Hotel with its 18-hole golf course and the waterside Inverurie provide everything for vacation fun.

Bermuda's largest seaside resort, Castle Harbour, ranks as one of the world's greatest hotels. Hub of social activities is Elbow Beach Club, an oceanside "resort estate," with beautiful beach, sports, dancing nightly. Pool or Beach, the Princess Hotel, Cottages and Beach Club has each, plus a beautiful harbour setting near Hamilton's shops and activities.



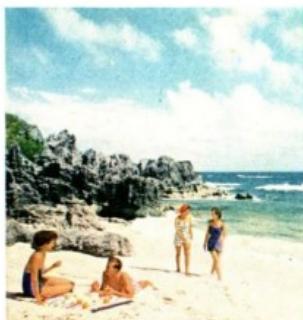
Bermuda's guest houses are unique, Cambridge Bonelus, a distinctive cottage colony, has bathing and water sports at your door. Faraway Cottage

Colony has one of Bermuda's finest beaches—ideal if you're taking the children. The Mid-Ocean Club boasts a world-famous golf course, a beautiful secluded beach and congenial atmosphere. Century-old Waterlooo House, near Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, has private pier, terraced garden, old-world charm.



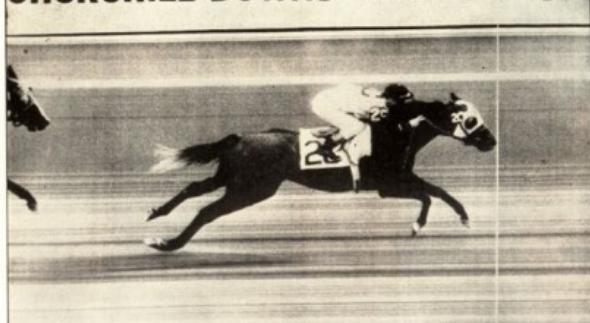
Hamilton's shops display the best Europe has to offer. You can pick up a gift in Wm. Black & Co. in china, glass, silver or furniture. You'll find a complete stock of foreign cameras in The Camera Shop where printing and developing are done. A. S. Cooper & Sons overwhelm you with imported china, silver, antiques, furnishings and fine clothing for men and women. Peniston-Brown Co. has an outstanding selection of Guerlain, Caron, Lutin, Palon, Chanel, Corday, Nina Ricci, Millot perfumes.

H. A. & E. Smith is the big store in Bermuda with just about everything in clothing, furnishings, and antiques. If you can't find the clothing you want at Trimmingham's you are hard to please. For tooth paste, razor blades and such there's a Rexall drug store. The Phoenix, on Queen Street, Out in lovely Somerset, in The Irish Linen Shop, there is beautiful linen for every need. And your holiday isn't complete until you see how, through enlivenage and distillation, delicate Lili Perfumes are made. Shopping finished, you can relax after dinner at The Bermudiana Theatre where your favourite stars perform. Come on down, it's wonderful.



SPORT

CHURCHILL DOWNS MAY 1 54 R



KENTUCKY DERBY FINISH: DETERMINE BEATING HASTY ROAD
At the eighth pole, a jinx broken.

International

"Tough Little Guy"

"He came out of the Derby Trial real good," said Trainer Willie Molter. "He's a tough little guy. I hope that race helped him, because he needed tightening. But I'll be doggoned if I wanted it that tight." Willie Molter was talking about a spunky little (15 hands, 875 lbs.) grey colt named Determine, and Determine had barely been nosed out in the Trial by Hasty Road, 1953's champion two-year-old.

At Kentucky Derby post time last week, Determine and Hasty Road were back on the track. So were Correlation, the colt that ran away with the Wood Memorial the week before, and 14 other three-year-olds. The crowd, betting against the jinx that only one California-bred colt had ever won in the previous 79 runnings of the Derby, made California-bred Correlation the 3-to-1 favorite for No. 80. There was talk of another Derby jinx: no grey colt has ever won, and Kentucky-bred Determine, owned by California Auto Dealer Andrew Crevolin, was undeniably a grey.[®]

Breaking fast from the No. 1 post position, Hasty Road led the cavalry charge past the stands into the first turn, held a long lead all through the back-stretch. Rounding into the final turn at the mile mark, front-running Hasty Road had a two-length lead over Determine, while favored Correlation was way out of the running, seven lengths behind, in ninth place.

At that stage, Jockey Ray York, astride Determine, went to his whip, later admitted that he "beat the devil" out of the little grey. "At first I had to pull up and go around a couple of horses before I almost ran up on their heels," he

said. "But at the eighth pole, when I looked around, I knew I had the race."

At the end, when Determine flashed across the finish line a length and a half in front of Hasty Road (time: a fast 2:03 for the mile-and-a-quarter), Jockey York rode back to the winner's circle and planted a fervent kiss on Determine's winning nose. Then he wept. York, who had ridden Determine in six of seven stakes victories this year, figured that the 80th Kentucky Derby "was Determine's best race—and the best race of them all."

Golf for Fun

Billy Joe Patton is the spectacled, spectacular amateur golfer who finished the recent Masters Golf tournament just a stroke behind golfdom's two top pros, Ben Hogan and Sam Snead. After the Masters—where he sprayed his tee shots into the woods, then scrambled to some remarkable recoveries—grinning Billy Joe announced: "I hope I can come back next year. If I can nudge it up a little higher, we'll really have ourselves a roaring good time."

Last week the Morganton (N.C.) lumber salesman was having a roaring good time in the North & South Amateur at Pinehurst, a match-play event where one badly bungled hole is not so costly as in medal play. In the second round, Billy Joe put out Defending Champion Bill Campbell, a U.S. Walker Cup player; later, Alex Welsh, a lawyer from Rockford, Ill., upset the former U.S. and British amateur champion, Dick Chapman. Welsh and Billy Joe met in the final, scheduled for 36 holes.

One down on the 35th hole, Billy Joe Patton plunked his tee shot into a trap, but staved off defeat by blasting out and sinking a ten-foot putt while Welsh was getting his par in a more conventional manner. Despite a tee shot deep into the woods, Patton won No. 36, to even matters with another scrambling par. "I nev-

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er let well enough alone," observed Billy Joe with a grin as he watched his tee shot dribble into the rough beside a bush in the extra-hole play-off, where one miscue meant the match. "Here I go putting the ball back into the woods; I have to play trick shots all afternoon."

Billy Joe played his trick shot, lacing a No. 6 iron through a narrow opening, up



BILLY JOE PATTON
In and out of the woods.

and over a yawning trap, and landing the ball about 45 feet from the pin. After his approach putt, Billy Joe was still five feet away, while Welsh had a mere two-footer. Patton confidently plunked his five-footer into the cup. Welsh, finally unnerved by Billy Joe's breezy confidence, missed the two-footer and lost the match.

Over the Apennines

Italy's Mille Miglia, a 1,000-mile race up and over the Apennines from Brescia to Rome and back, is known as the "race of the 7,000 curves." It is one of the most dangerous road races in the world (in 1938, when a driver plowed his car into a crowd and killed 23 people, Mussolini banned the Mille Miglia, and it stayed banned for eight years). This week, as exciting and almost as bloody as ever, the 21st Mille Miglia again brought the world's fastest cars roaring over the mountains.

The Ferrari entry, which dominated the race in recent years, suffered a crippling blow when its No. 1 driver, Giuseppe ("Nino") Farina, in one of its hot, new 4.9-liter cars, cracked up—and out. Farina escaped with a broken arm and nose. With the top opposition out of the way, World Champion Alberto Ascari, driving a Lancia over the rain-slick course, roared home first, half an hour ahead of the field. Average speed: 86.6 m.p.h. It was the

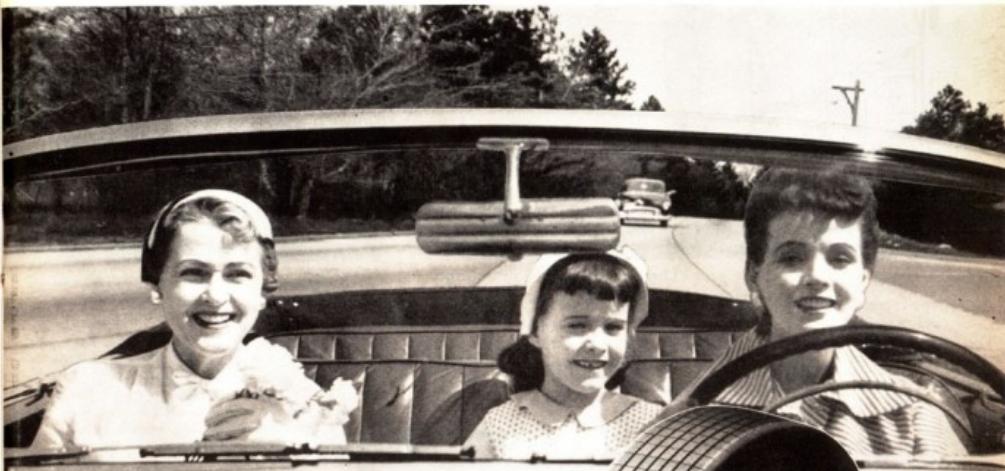
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DRIVER ASCARI
Finally, he finished.

first Lancia victory in seven years. It was also the first time that World Champion Ascari had ever managed to finish a car in the grueling race.

The Mille Miglia took its annual toll. A French Citroën spun out, smacked into a tree, bounced into a crowd and injured eight people. The driver, André Bouchon, was killed and his copilot injured severely. In another accident, a 15-year-old boy was killed when a French Renault went off the road. In all, five were killed, 25 injured, including twelve drivers.

Scoreboard

¶ At Maryland's Andrews Air Force Base, Road Racer Bill Spear, in a 4.5-liter Ferrari, won the President's Cup race at a roaring 81.85-m.p.h. average. Some 60,000 turned out for the biggest series of sports-car races (178 entries) ever held in the U.S. Winner Spear's reward: a two-foot silver bowl, presented to him in person by President Eisenhower.

¶ In St. Louis, the Cardinals' Right-fielder Stan ("The Man") Musial had himself quite a day at the plate in the course of a doubleheader with the New York Giants: five walloping home runs, a major-league record.

¶ The World Champion New York Yankees, currently stumbling around in the second division of the American League, got an Army reinforcement. Lieut. Bobby Brown, 29, a front-line medico for nine months with the 45th Infantry Division in Korea, announced he was available for Yankee third-base duty until July 1, when he expects to quit baseball for full-time doctoring in the San Francisco Hospital.

¶ In New York, Tommy ("Hurricane") Jackson, the two-fisted flailor who made a splash as a heavyweight recently (TIME, April 12), was finally stopped by a competent light-heavyweight named Jimmy Slade, who outboxed and outfoxed Jackson in a ten-round decision.



Time of trouble

There is no set time for floods. They can strike with only hours of warning in any month of the year, on any of a thousand streams and rivers from Maine to Oregon, from Minnesota to the Gulf.

But the greatest danger is in spring. Heavy rains and melting snows send the high water down, uprooting families, destroying homes, washing away in one gulp the work of years.

For generations we have been losing the battle against floods. Now at last we are fighting on more even terms. The great systems of flood control dams that are being built in the Mississippi and Missouri basins will go far to prevent a repetition of the catastrophes of recent years. We cannot bring back the billions of tons of topsoil lost to our farms, but we can cut down future losses.

Wherever this fight is being waged, big yellow Caterpillar machines are in the thick of it. They move millions of cubic yards of earth each year in the construction of dams and the strengthening of levees. They are the powerful new weapons that give man an edge in the war against wild water.

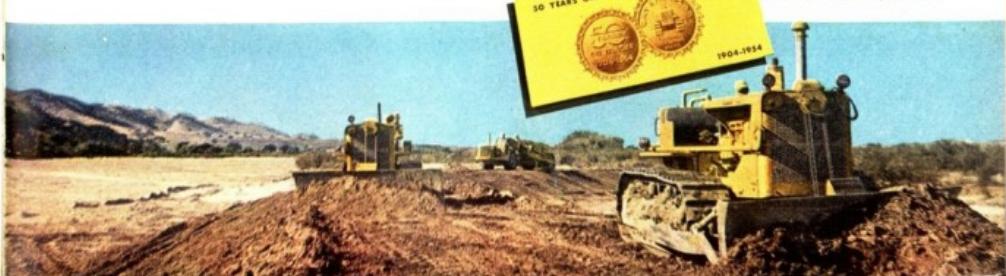
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No wonder so many people aspire to an Omega. No wonder Omega always meets their highest expectations.

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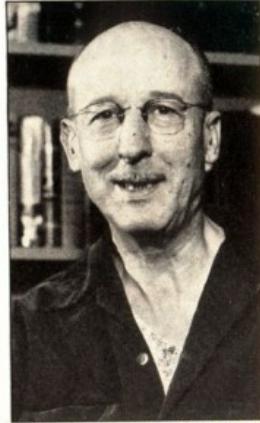
Omega presents this superb self-winding, water-resistant chronometer with its own Registered Individual Rating Certificate, 18K gold case, 18K gold applied dial figures, sweep-second hand. In a handsome presentation case...\$500, Fed. tax included. Other fine Omega Watches for men and women from \$21.50

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LINDBERGH

PATTERSON & HATHWAY
Despite a father's warning, a spectacular success.

Associated Press, Martha Holmes, Walter Bennett CATTON

Pulitzer Prizes

As the daughter of the late Joseph Medill Patterson, Alicia Patterson revered the journalistic talent that made his New York *Daily News* (circ. 2,100,601) the biggest U.S. paper. But she did not always agree with him about newspapering. Although her father warned her that Long Island would never "take to" a tabloid daily, she went ahead anyway and started *Newsday*, made it a spectacular success. This week Alicia Patterson, 47, won a journalistic award that has always escaped the *Daily News*. The Pulitzer Prize board gave *Newsday* its top prize for the most "disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by a U.S. newspaper" during 1953.

Newsday (circ. 190,151) won the prize for its campaign exposing corruption and graft at New York's trotting tracks (TIME, Oct. 19). Four years ago, *Newsday* Managing Editor Alan Hathaway, an alumnus of the New York tabloid *News*, started hammering at the Roosevelt Raceway, about half a mile from *Newsday's* plant, charged that Long Island's Building Trades Boss (A.F.L.) William De Koning was shaking down builders and track employees for close to \$1,000,000 a year. Governor Thomas E. Dewey appointed a special commission to clean up the raceways, and last month Labor Leader De Koning was sentenced to a year to a year and a half in Sing Sing for extortion.

Other Pulitzer awards in journalism for 1953 (\$1,000 each):

¶ For local reporting under "deadline pressure," the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sunday *Post-Herald* (circ. 8,800). It won for its coverage of a tornado that struck Vicksburg (pop. 27,948) last December, killed 39, left 1,200 homeless and destroyed communications. Despite the destruction, City Editor Charles Faulk, 39, with a staff of only five reporters, quickly

got out an edition of the paper with up-to-the-minute news and pictures of the entire disaster.

¶ For local reporting where time was not a factor and the "initiative and resourcefulness" of the reporter led to "constructive" results, the prize went to Kansas City Star Reporter Alvin S. McCoy, 50. His stories and reportorial work led to the resignation under fire of Charles Wesley Roberts as Republican national chairman (TIME, March 30, 1953).

¶ For editorial writing, Boston *Herald* Editorial Writer Don Murray, 29. He wrote a series of editorials criticizing the Defense Department's "new look."

¶ For international reporting, Scripps-Howard Correspondent Jim G. Lucas, 39, who is now in Southeast Asia covering the Indo-China war. He won the prize for

Herblock © 1953 The Washington Post Co.
"You were always a great friend of mine, Joseph."

"front-line human-interest reporting" of the Korean war.

¶ For national reporting, Richard Wilson, 48, Washington bureau chief for the Cowles Newspapers (Minneapolis *Star* and *Tribune*, Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*). He revealed the contents of the FBI report to the White House on Harry Dexter White before FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover made it public to a Senate committee (TIME, Nov. 30).

¶ For cartooning, the Washington *Post* and *Times-Herald's* biting, Fair Dealing Herbert L. Block ("Herblock"). He won his first Pulitzer in 1942. His second is for his cartoon on Stalin's death (*see cut*).

¶ For news photography, Amateur Photographer Mrs. Walter M. Schau, first woman to win the prize. She was driving from her home in San Anselmo (Calif.), when she saw a truck about to fall from a bridge, managed to snap two remarkable pictures. One showed the driver scrambling up a rope to safety (TIME, May 15, 1953), while the other, a few seconds later, showed the cab of the truck crashing 70 ft. below.

Other Pulitzer awards in music and letters (\$500 each):

¶ John Patrick for his play *The Teahouse of the August Moon*.

¶ Brigadier General Charles A. Lindbergh for his autobiography *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

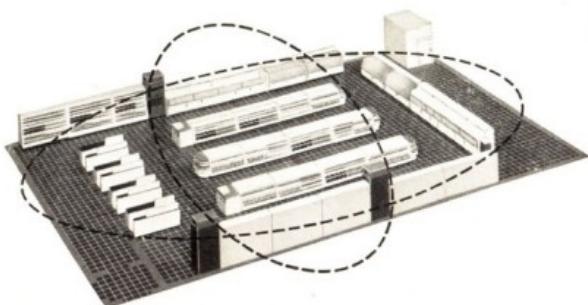
¶ Ex-Newsman and *Nation* Editor Bruce Catton for *A Stillness at Appomattox*, the third volume in his history of the Army of the Potomac (first two: *Mr. Lincoln's Army*, *Glory Road*).

¶ Poet Theodore Roethke, University of Washington English professor, for his volume of poems, *The Waking*.

¶ Composer Quincy Porter for his *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*.

The Pulitzer board gave no award for a novel.

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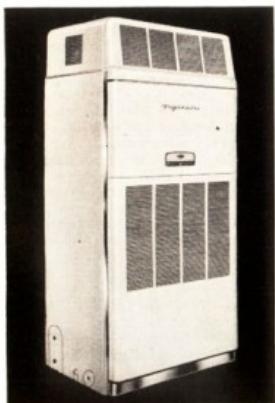
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Forbidden Words

In their haste to finish stories, reporters and rewrite men often reach for a cliché instead of a fresh phrase. To stop this practice, City Editor James H. Richardson of Hearst's Los Angeles *Examiner* (circ. 324,468) last week printed a special list of 85 "Forbidden Words" for his staff. Among the banned words and phrases: dragnet, aired, bared (for revealed), legal bombshell, probe (for investigate), sweeping investigations, innocent bystander, fair sex, goodies, kiddies, smoking weapon, dropped dead, ill-gotten gains, minced no words, nuptial knot, socialite, tongue-lashing, whirlwind courtship.

The Spectacular Highway

In Miami, where newspapers have campaigned against everything from bookies and police graft to female impersonators, newspaper crusades usually die as quickly as they flare up. A notable exception was a crusade by James M. Cox's *Miami Daily News* (circ. 100,177). By last week it had already swept a handful of state officials out of office—and it looked as if the campaign was just really getting under way. The *News* started off with an investigation of the toll district in the middle of the 122-mile Overseas Highway connecting the Florida Keys with the mainland. Built 16 years ago for \$3,640,000, the toll road (\$1 a car, 25¢ a passenger) has long been the pride of Florida. It has the longest (seven miles) overwater bridge in the world, has been traveled by millions of tourists, many of whom agree with Florida's boast that it is "the most spectacular highway in the U.S."

It was the popularity of the highway as a tourist attraction (annual revenue up from \$4,760,000 in 1946 to more than \$1,000,000 last year) that started News Stauffer Verne Williams, 34, on the exposé. With such big earnings, wondered Williams, why should the highway still charge a toll?

A Fishy Work Boat. When Williams tried to check into the financial records at the highway's headquarters on Pigeon Key, he was told by Toll District General Manager Brooks Bateman that "nobody's going to see [the books]." Williams became more suspicious when he noticed that the district's "work boat" was actually a cruiser equipped with fishing chairs, outriggers and a sportsman's flying bridge. He also noticed a large highway-owned swimming pool, which had been "built for the benefit of the public" but never opened because officials later found that "state insurance regulations . . . prevented" them from doing so.

Williams and Reporter Don Petit, 32, who had already made a reputation in Florida exposing bookmaking and police graft (*TIME*, June 13, 1949), then discovered that District General Manager Bateman, whose salary was \$550 a month, was building an \$85,000 house for himself, complete with a private yacht basin. They also charged that he had become one of the biggest real-estate oper-

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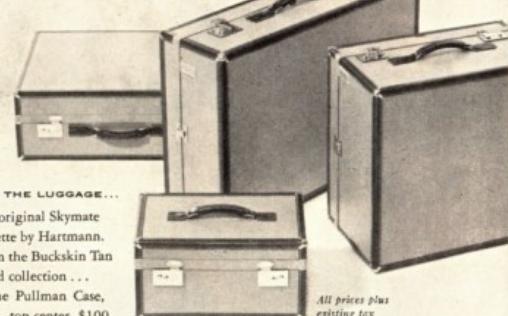
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ators in the Keys by buying land that was later improved with public funds.

For official travel, Bateman and his staff had a \$5,500 air-conditioned Chrysler and three other expensive cars. In the state capital at Tallahassee, the reporters dug into records, found that "food," supposedly for a group of laborers, whose salaries totaled \$44,000 a year, cost \$42,000. Among the items: \$1.77-a-lb. steak, squal and imported hams. The highest-paid toll collector, the *News* reported, was an ex-convict. Several full-time highway employees listed as "painters" actually held full-time jobs elsewhere.

An Indictment. When the *News* called in independent toll-highway experts, the



Mike Freeman

REPORTERS WILLIAMS & PETIT
Out of the cigar box, a crusade.

consultants reported tolls were collected on the Overseas Highway by the "cigar-box" method, which they called the "one for the bridge, one for me system."

The *News* stories brought drastic results. Acting Democratic Governor Charley E. Johns called for an independent audit of the highway's financial records. When accountants reported "gross mismanagement," Governor Johns had Manager Bateman fired and threw out the entire seven-man Overseas Road and Toll Bridge Commission. He impaneled a grand jury to investigate criminal aspects of the management, and removed all tolls from the highway. John S. Knight's *Miami Herald* followed the *News* in playing up the story and, as Florida prepared to vote in the Democratic primary, both the *Herald* and *News* dug up evidence of election registration frauds in Monroe County, through which the highway runs.

Last week the *News'* spade produced more pay dirt. The state indicted ex-Manager Bateman, along with a highway contractor who was a friend of Bateman's, on charges of grand larceny of \$49,727 of state money.

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Great Events



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A HILTON GUEST ENJOYS THE BEST

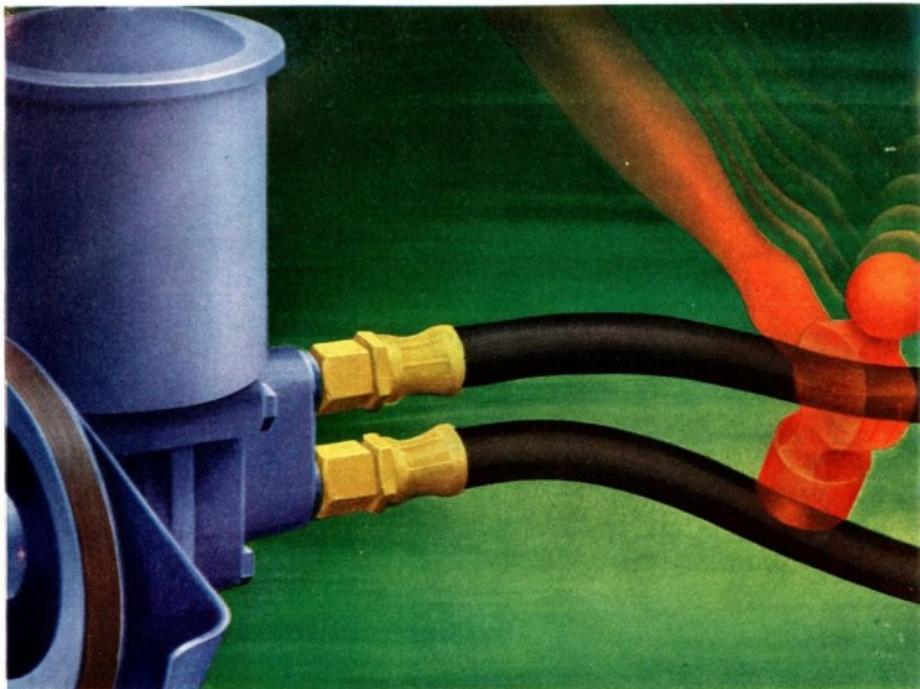
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SCIENCE

Under-Ice Mountains

The Soviet Arctic Research Institute reported last week that it had mapped the bottom of the frozen Arctic Ocean. Main feature: a mountain range up to 10,000 ft. high that runs submerged from northern Greenland to the New Siberian Islands (see map). The Soviet scientists named it the Lomonosov Range in honor of Russian Poet-Scientist Mikhail Vassiliyevich Lomonosov.⁹

Much of the rest of the Arctic Sea's bottom is mountainous too. The Russians



said that earth folds run across it from eastern Siberia to Ellesmere Island, north of Canada. They did not say how they got this information; presumably they did it by echo-sounding through the Arctic ice or through holes cut in it.

The Russians claimed to have gathered much information on water and air movements in the Arctic regions and on irregularities in the earth's magnetic field. Near Siberia, they said, the magnetic meridians are gathered into almost parallel bundles that point across the Arctic Ocean toward the magnetic pole in northern Canada. Magnetic meridians normally converge like geographical meridians.

The findings of the U.S. Navy's Hydrographic Office, which has also been studying the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, remain secret.

* Circa 1733-65. Professor of chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, he wrote important poetry and reformed the Russian language, making it for the first time an effective literary medium.

The Elusive Neutrino

Physicists last week were watching with interest a complicated apparatus parked near a nuclear reactor at Hanford, Wash. Out of it may come a new branch of physics—or a warning that the structure of physics is threatened with collapse.

The apparatus at Hanford was designed to detect the neutrino, a ghostly particle that the physicists invented to make their nuclear equations come out even. When an atom disintegrates, the mass of its fragments plus the mass equivalent of the energy released should equal the mass of the original atom. Often they do not; a small amount of mass disappears as completely as a snowflake in the ocean. This is serious because the physical sciences are based on the principle that mass can turn into energy and vice versa, but neither can just disappear.

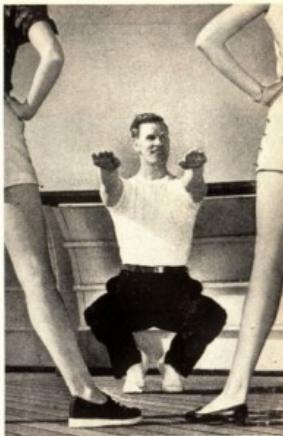
To save the situation, the physicists invented the neutrino, which they think of as a particle with less than one two-thousandth of the mass of an electron. It has no electric charge, and it therefore reacts very slightly with matter, sailing through solid metal or rock almost as if they were empty space. About 5% of the energy of a nuclear reactor (so says the theory) goes off in the form of neutrinos, and most of those that shoot downward pass right through the earth.

The trouble with these bizarre particles is that many physicists fear that they do not exist. They have not been detected and until recently there was little hope of detecting them. But two developments have changed the situation. Nuclear reactors produce floods of neutrinos (if they exist), and such modern detecting devices as the photomultiplier tube and the liquid scintillator are about 1,000,000 times as sensitive as their predecessors.

Flashing Particles. Fortified with this knowledge, two Atomic Energy Commission physicists, Frederick L. Reines and Clyde Cowan Jr., gathered an erudite task force at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and went hunting neutrinos. Theory told them that if a neutrino hits a proton, as may happen on very rare occasions, the reaction should yield a neutron and a positron (positive electron). If this happens in a liquid that scintillates in the proper manner, both particles will give flashes of light.

So Reines and Cowan built the world's biggest and most complex scintillation counter. They filled a 28-in. cylinder with toluene, a scintillating liquid that contains lots of protons. In the toluene, they dissolved a small amount of a cadmium compound. Then they surrounded the cylinder with 90 photomultiplier tubes hooked up to respond to pairs of flashes caused by positrons and neutrons.

Taking this ponderous instrument to Hanford, they set it in front of one of the great reactors and surrounded it with a massive lead shield to reduce background radiation from cosmic rays, etc. By



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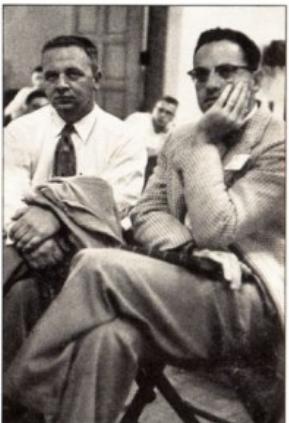
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commandeering all the lead shielding available at Hanford, they got the background count for pairs of flashes down to 2.15 a minute when the reactor was not operating. When the reactor went to work, releasing floods of neutrinos (if they exist), the count went up to 2.5 a minute.

Neither Reines nor Cowan regards this small difference as conclusive. But they have gained experience, much of it of practical value to the bomb makers at Los Alamos. A second series of experiments will be starting soon. "Then," say Reines and Cowan, "we should be able to say definitely either that the neutrino exists or that it does not exist."

New Revolution? On the answer to this question hang enormous issues. Physicists are already comparing the neutrino hunt with the 19th century hunt for the "celestial ether," which was then con-



George A. Kew
PHYSICISTS COWAN & REINES
Out to trap a ghost.

sidered necessary to carry waves of light through the vacuum of space. When the Michelson-Morley experiment (reported in 1887) proved that the ether does not exist, physics was thrown into confusion and had to be rescued painfully by Einstein's relativity.

If the neutrino is abolished, physics may be threatened by a more sweeping revolution. Physicists would balk at admitting that matter or energy just disappears. They would try to explain where matter or energy goes to, and the search might reveal a new world of physics.

If Reines and Cowan succeed in detecting neutrinos, their study may show a "fine structure" in matter that is not suspected now. It may solve mysteries about the whole universe. Most of the neutrinos that were in existence at the birth of the universe (if the universe had a birth date and if neutrinos exist) are probably still cruising round and round, passing with ease through stars and galaxies. They may form a large part of the universe.

Exploring the Milky Way

Even small telescopes give good views of external galaxies, many of which look like pinwheels spinning in space. But when astronomers try to look at the "home" galaxy of which the solar system is a part, all they see is a scattering of stars and the hazy streak of the Milky Way. No spiral is apparent, and the dense nucleus so conspicuous in other galaxies is hidden behind dust clouds that fog the Milky Way.

Last week Jan H. Oort of Leyden University Observatory told how Dutch astronomers have been probing the nucleus of the home galaxy with the powerful new tool of radio astronomy. The commonest element in the universe is hydrogen, which exists both in the stars and among them. When it is diffuse, it sends out radio waves 21 centimeters long that permit radio astronomers to spot clouds of hydrogen drifting among the stars. Their speed can be measured by a slight shortening (for approach) or lengthening (for recession) in the length of the radio waves that come from them.

Hydrogen near the nucleus of the Milky Way galaxy is hard to observe, but by refining their dish-shaped radio telescope at Kootwijk, the Dutch astronomers picked up its radiation. They found, as they had expected, that the nucleus is revolving faster than the rim of the galaxy near the solar system. They also found another and surprising fact. Hydrogen abounds in the nucleus, but it is not arranged in the familiar pattern of stars and clouds with near-empty space between them. Instead, it seems to be a "continuous medium" in a state of violent turbulence, with streams of hydrogen twisting and eddying at enormous speed. At one point, the astronomers detected radio evidence of a small spiral arm uncoiling from the dense heart of the nucleus.

A more conventional effort to map the Milky Way galaxy has just been completed at Lick Observatory, Calif. Dr. C. D. Shane announced last week that he and his observer, C. A. Wirtanen, have just finished a picture of the northern hemisphere sky. The job took seven years and required 1,246 plates, each 17 inches square and exposed for two hours. If all the plates were assembled on a single surface (not likely to be done), the picture would be about 50 feet square.

Most of the objects on the plates are stars that belong to the Milky Way galaxy, but beyond them are external galaxies which are so far away that they may be considered motionless. As the Milky Way galaxy revolves majestically, its stars seem to stream past the background of distant galaxies. The stars themselves seem to move at varying speeds because of their varying distances and their own individual motions within the galaxy.

When a similar picture is taken 50 years hence, as is planned, comparison of the two pictures will give a good idea of how the galaxy's stars are arranged in streaming spiral arms, and how the whole galaxy is spinning like a pinwheel in space.

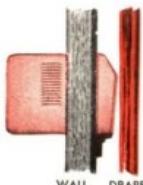


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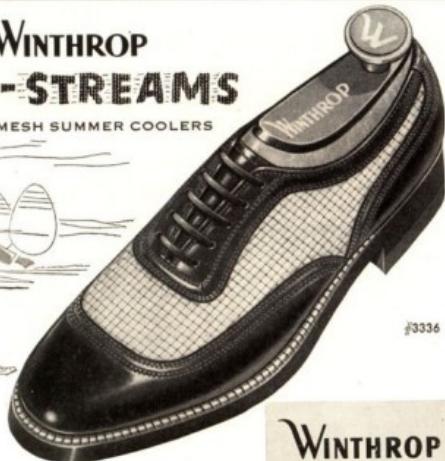
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MEDICINE

269,000 Needles

As the second-graders trooped to the inoculation room in McLean, Va., Randall Kerr, 6, was where he had begged to be: at the head of the line. He was not only the first in Fairfax County, but the first child in the nation inoculated in the mass trials of the polio vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk (TIME, March 29). Randy, like the rest of the Virginia kids, knew that he was getting real vaccine. (In a dozen states, half the children are being given an inert control substance.) Randy's comment: "I could hardly feel it. It hurt less than a penicillin shot."

Long, tedious manufacturing and testing the vaccine for safety had delayed the trials so that in some areas they had to be



Associated Press

RANDY KERR'S INOCULATION
The first hardly felt it.

canceled. In the Atlanta district, where plans had been well made in advance (TIME, April 26), two cases of polio, one of them paralytic, had appeared unseasonably early, and no vaccinations can be given where the disease has already begun its annual upswing. Other areas were certain to be similarly hit. Milwaukee decided to drop out because local health officers wanted to wait so long—to see how things go elsewhere—that there would be no time for the trials before school's out.

But by week's end, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reported, the \$7,500,000 trial was off to a good start, with 269,000 children needed in 30 states.

A Heart for a Heart

Surgeons have been making hopeful progress toward their dream of perfecting a mechanical heart, but last week it appeared that for many cases nature had beaten them to the answer. If the patient is a child suffering from an inborn heart defect, the University of Minnesota reported, the best substitute for the human heart is another heart. Doctors have so used it in three operations, hooking up a



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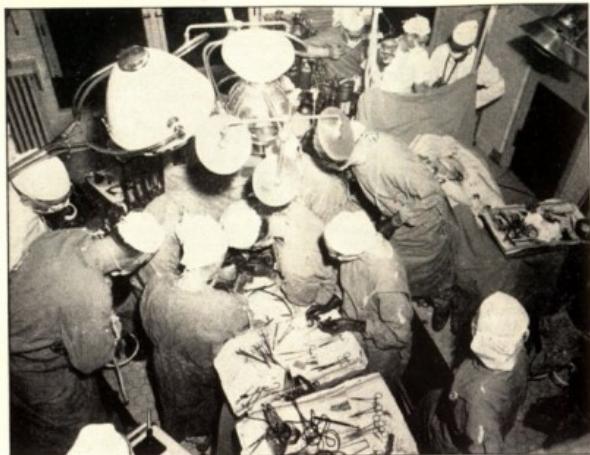
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HEART OPERATION (CENTER) WITH CROSS TRANSFUSION
Father to son and son to father.

child-patient's blood flow with the father's so that the father's heart and lungs do the work for both. This can go on for half an hour, at least. In that precious time the surgeons can operate to utmost advantage, in a "dry field."

The daring technique of "controlled cross transfusion" as a possible aid in heart operations had been under study for years by a team of eleven Minneapolis doctors, headed by Surgeon Clarence Walton Lillehei. Not until six weeks ago did the Minneapolis doctors, finally satisfied that they had taken every precaution possible against its many dangers, feel ready to try it. Their first patient was Gregory Glidden, 13 months, who had an opening between the ventricles of his heart. The donor's blood had to match the baby's, and the doctors decided that his father was suitable. As the infant lay on one operating table, his father was on another parallel to it. A surgeon tapped the main artery in the father's thigh, led the freshly oxygenated blood to a pump which boosted it on its way to a tube set into an artery in Gregory's chest. After it had coursed through his system, the blood flowed out from one of the great veins near the heart through more tubes and pumps into a vein in the father's thigh. Its passage through his heart and lungs completed the circuit.

Dr. Lillehei took 17½ minutes to close the opening in Gregory's heart, believes it is the first time this delicate operation had been done with the heart in plain view and "dry," though still beating because its muscle was getting a full blood supply. Gregory stood the operation well but died a few days later of pneumonia (to which children with such heart defects are especially liable).

Since then the same team has operated on Bradley Mehrman, 3, and Pamela

Schmidt, 5, in each case with the father as a substitute heart. Both youngsters were doing well this week, and the fathers have shown no ill effects.

Thousands of children are born in the U.S. each year with heart defects which, uncorrected, condemn them to early death or lifelong invalidism. Half of these cases can be restored to normal health, the Minnesota researchers hope, by operations that cross transfusion makes possible.

Capsules

Q Longtime radiation effects on pregnant women of Nagasaki's 1945 atomic bomb were reported by a team of Los Angeles researchers; of 98 within the radiation area, 30 showed major injuries and had three miscarriages, four stillbirths, six babies who died within a year and four mentally retarded. The other 68 escaped grave injury, but also had a far higher proportion of stillborn or stunted children than a similar group outside the blast area.

Q Measles has been rampant in some parts of the U.S. this year, with 30,475 cases by mid-April. Indiana spotted itself for distinction: with one-fortieth of the nation's population, it had almost one-half of the measles—14,096 cases.

Q A 73-year-old upholsterer who died in Washington, D.C., after a variety of illnesses was found by Dr. Clarence Lee Miller to have about 20 steel sewing needles scattered through his body. All were rusty and bedded in scar tissue. The upholsterer had held them in his mouth at work and accidentally swallowed them.

Q Prepaid health-insurance plans might be healthier if they were revised to include a sliding scale of premiums based on subscribers' incomes, suggested the American Hospital Association's Kenneth Williamson. His argument: doctors' fees also vary with ability to pay.

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MUSIC

Muscovite Music Hall

The Russians have launched one of their periodic offensives of cultural chumminess with the West. After its invitation visit to Moscow and Leningrad, the Comédie Française (France's great national theater) returned to Paris last week with delighted reports of how Georgy Malenkov, Scourge of the Bourgeoisie, had attended a performance of Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*—and had afterward treated some of the cast to candy and champagne. The U.S.S.R.'s famed Violinist David Oistrakh and Pianist Tatiana Nikolaeva recently concertized in Argentina, a Russian concert group is touring Canada, and the Soviet Ballet is preparing to open in Paris, its first appearance in Western Europe since World War II. And in London's Stoll Theater, a less-renowned Soviet dance group is on view; the Beryozka, one of Russia's top troupes of folk dancers in Western Europe.

The Beryozka (Little Birch Tree, so named for a Russian folk song and dance) consists of 31 girls and four male musicians. Opening night was attended largely by professionals of one sort or another—professional British ballet dancers and professional pro-Russians. What they saw looked pretty much like a Russian version of the dances at Manhattan's Radio City Music Hall. Carrying birch branches and dressed in a variety of robes and Cossack costumes with boots, the girls whirled, waved and wove through a succession of intricate drills and sinuous dances. They displayed great verve, precision and variety. In one number, they moved smoothly, as if on roller skates ("the Russian glide," one critic called it); in another, they did a stomping Cossack

dance that shook the floor boards. They formed a troika (with three girls acting as horses), chains, arrows and everything but the hammer & sickle. Most impressive was a number in which 16 girls dressed in silk-embroidered costumes executed parade-ground drills with a precision to rival the Rockettes. There was also a complicated swan dance with each girl holding up a hand to resemble a swan's head, on each hand a ring resembling the eye of a swan.

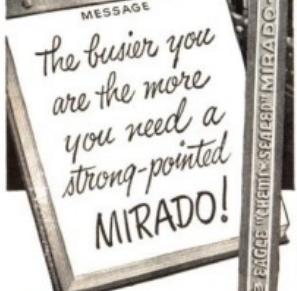
At the close, there was plenty of audience praise, though some thought the girls were a little overdrilled and too heavily coy. Next morning, the critics were unanimous. "Up goes the Iron Curtain on enchanting dancers," said the *News Chronicle*. Wrote the *Times*: "An example of Russian theatrical art [which], when it comes West, always surprises us anew, delights us with its rightness as well as its distinction, and puts a spell on us."

Back on Top

*I've got the world on a string
Sittin' on a rainbow,
Got the string around my finger . . .*

Not long ago, Francis Albert Sinatra seemed at the other end of his string. The crooner and his career dangled hopelessly as one competitor after another zipped up the popularity and bestselling list, and Frankie's public and private relations (*i.e.*, with his second wife, Cinematheca Ava Gardner) grew progressively worse. Over their coffee and cheesecake at Lindy's, the Broadway arbiters of show business pronounced their verdict: Frankie was about washed up.

By last week, the verdict had been reversed. *Billboard* had listed Sinatra's record, *Young at Heart*, as a bestseller for



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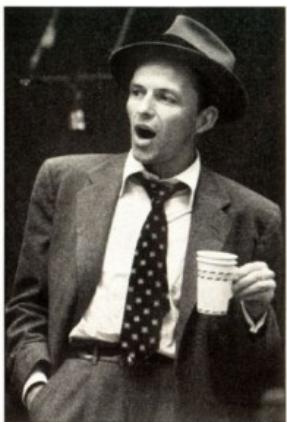
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RUSSIAN FOLK DANCERS IN LONDON
Hands like swans and Cossacks like the Rockettes.

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FRANK SINATRA
The world is his yo-yo.

eleven straight weeks. Three others (*Don't Worry About Me*, *From Here to Eternity*, *I've Got the World on a String*) were selling fast, and jukeboxes across the land again reverberated with the voice that once launched a million swoons. Having won an Academy Award for acting in *From Here to Eternity*, Frankie was sifting a stack of movie offers. The world was his yo-yo.

The Age of Millerism. Sinatra, now 36 and still a skinny 135 lbs., thinks he knows just what happened since the early '40s when bobby-soxers were curling their toes at his boyish glibness. Says he: "I was weaned on the best popular music ever written. When I was bumming around with Tommy Dorsey and Harry James it was all good. Guys like Mercer and Berlin and Hammerstein were writing their best. In those days a singer was just another guy, and the one-nighters, listening to the band by the hour—this is the experience a singer needs. You learned what it was to be hungry, but you also learned about music."

As his popularity grew, Frankie decided to go out on his own. Somehow, with the decline of big-name bands, Sinatra's type of tune seemed to drop out too. In 1942, Sinatra signed with Columbia Records, whose artist and repertory chief is bearded Mitch Miller (TIME, Feb. 23, 1953). Says Frankie: "Came the age of Millerism. Mind you, I'll admit he's a great musician, but I can't go along with him. Instead of a real interest in the lyrics or the melody, all Miller cared about was gimmicks. One day he said to me: 'Frank, we're going to make a record with a washboard.' I looked at him and said: 'Mitch, you're kidding.' But he wasn't. I refused to do it. I guess I did a lot of refusing between 1949 and 1952."

Bark Worse Than Bite. Sinatra rejected so many tunes, in fact, that his worried business managers began hounding him to

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accept one. "Finally I told them: 'The next song Mitch suggests, I do.' You know what it was? *Mama Will Bark*—and I sang it with Dagmar. I growled and I barked on the record, and I guess it sold, but the only good it did me was with the dogs."

Frankie finally switched to a different firm (Capitol). Sales of his records began to pick up. His movie success helped. Audiences decided that he was not just a mannered crooner, but a mature pro.

Today, his style remains pretty much the same, but he has escaped gimmicks ("Sure there's a fast buck in the echo chamber, but it can't last"). His only trick lies in changing the pace of the songs he records (e.g., jump tunes, ballads, well-written novelty songs). "Music is getting better," Frankie says, and so is he. "Everything's ahead of me. Man, I'm on top of the world. I'm buoyant."

Organ Revivalist

Hector Berlioz once remarked that the orchestra may be the king of music, but that the organ is the pope. In the past 200 years, since the death of Bach (1685-1750), the king has reigned supreme. During the whole romantic and impressionist era, only a handful of composers bothered to write for the organ, and what they wrote was largely insignificant. But in recent decades, the pope of the musical world has begun a major comeback. Modern U.S. composers—Walter Piston, Roger Sessions, Quincy Porter, Leo Sowerby—have written dozens of organ pieces, and U.S. audiences have found a new interest in long-lost chords.* Leader of the organ revival is E. (for Edward) Power Biggs, 48, the U.S.'s most noted organist, who plays weekly (Sunday mornings) CBS radio programs. His Columbia LP recordings have sold more than 100,000 copies in the past five years. "It's still less than half of what Liberace sells," says a press-agent, "but that's a lot of organ music of a fairly lofty nature."

Against the Fashion. It is just possible that E. Power Biggs ("Biggsie" to his friends) has never even heard of Liberace. Born in Westcliff, near London (he is now a U.S. citizen), Biggs studied engineering, gave it up to take a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music. After teaching organ at the academy, he toured England, then came to the U.S. and became organist of the Boston Symphony.

Biggs disapproves of the still prevalent 19th century fashion, which called for ever bigger and boomerang organs, trying to compete with the symphony orchestra. He is dedicated to the "baroque" style, which to organists means the simpler, purer style of Bach's day. In his playing, Biggs rarely pulls all the stops. But despite his musical austerity, he can unbend. At an organists' convention he helped organize a few years ago, high points were a jam session of four organs playing *I'm*

* Surprisingly, a particularly great wave of enthusiasm comes from Texas, some of whose millionaires have taken to giving away organs in place of gyms or libraries.



Brion Seed

ORGANIST BIGGS
He found some long-lost chords.

Looking Over a Four-Leaf Clover, and a skit spoofing Gilbert & Sullivan (and possibly E. Power Biggs) entitled *The Organist Who Never, Never Lost a Chord*.

Something for Everyone. Last week Biggs was back in England. Invited to play at Westminster Abbey, he had only a few hours of rehearsal with the huge organ. Because the Abbey's acoustics are so troublesome that the organist has scarcely any idea what his playing sounds like, Mrs. Biggs was stationed far below in the choir stall as Biggs tried the stops, calling up to him, "Too squeaky," "Too harsh," or "O.K."

The recital itself, said Biggs, was "a sort of compromise program: Handel, because after all he's buried here, Bach, then Daquin and Soler [both 18th century] for the traditionalists, Hindemith, Jehan Alain, a young French composer who was killed in World War II, finishing up with the Rondo from the *Symphony in G* by Leo Sowerby. Something for everyone, in fact." But not everyone in his audience approved. Playing with precise tranquillity, Biggs went through the program without ever playing full organ. The British, despite their reputation for restraint, like their organ music romantic and thunderous; Biggsie's classical austerity caused some shifting and dozing. And the Sowerby piece, full of modern dissonances, caused some grumbling. But the critics were respectful.

As for Biggs, he was satisfied, but wished he had more time with the Westminster organ. Said he: "Every instrument you approach is different. A pianist can be reasonably satisfied that most pianos will be about the same. An organist has to climb up to his instrument; he's got to make friends with it."

Biggsie will be making a lot of friends. After England, he continues a rugged two-month tour of Europe for a series of 30-odd concerts.



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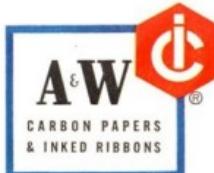
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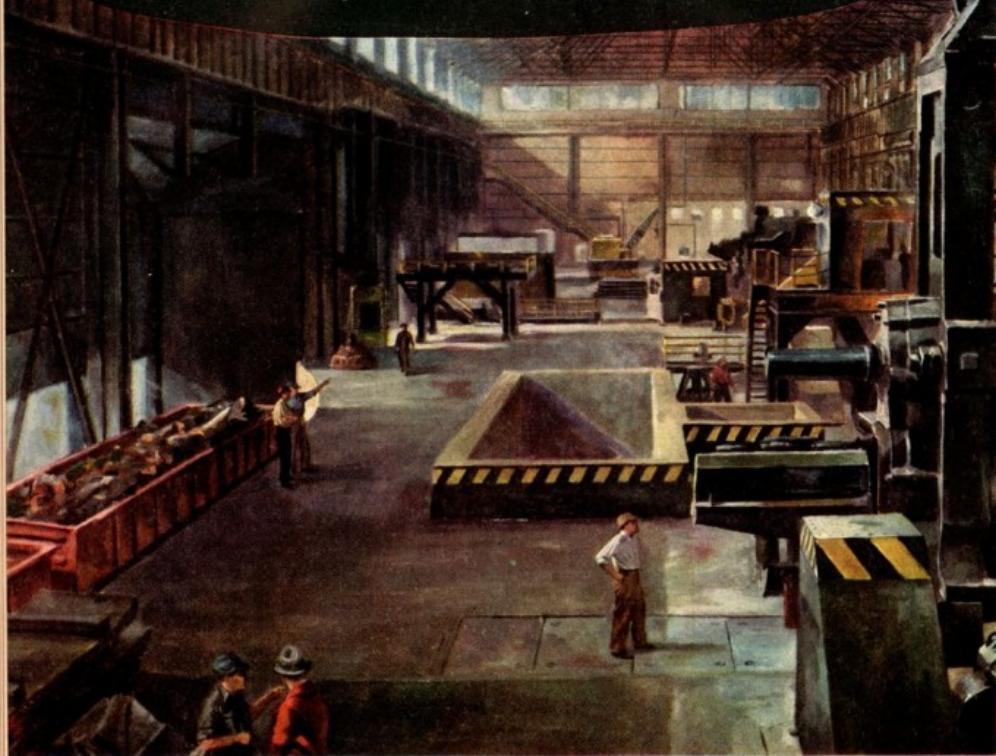
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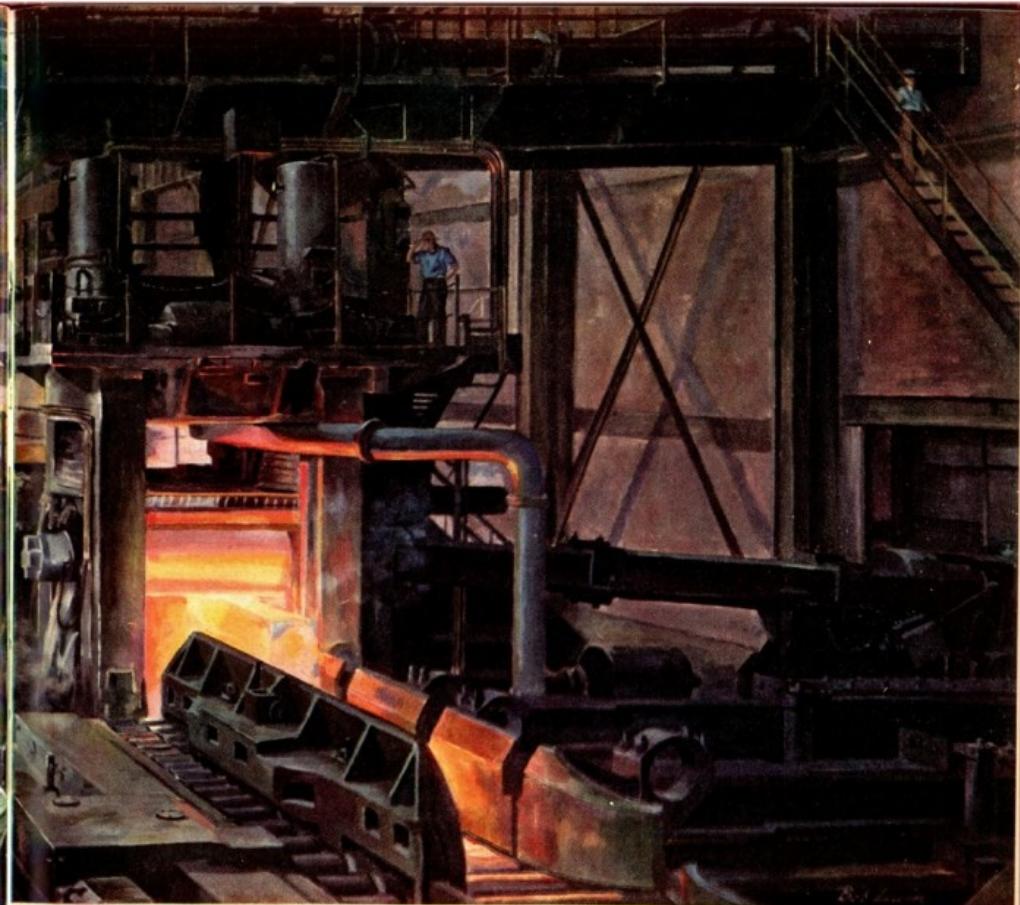
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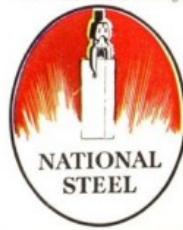
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EDUCATION

"The Dignity They Deserve"

Every spring, various civic and educational groups look over the nation's classrooms and select some man or woman to be their Teacher of the Year. Last week in Los Angeles, such an honor went to a woman who has not taught for a decade. But the choice was not as strange as it might seem. To thousands of teachers across the U.S., Ethel Percy Andrus, 69, could claim the title any year.

Ethel Andrus' fame really began after her retirement. A sprightly, auburn-haired Ph.D. (University of Southern California), she began teaching in 1911, for 28 years served as principal of the Lincoln High School in Los Angeles. But in spite of all that time in service, her retirement



Murray Garrett—Graphic House

TEACHER ANDRUS

She doesn't want a gold watch.

pay in 1944 turned out to be a meager \$60 a month. Though she had some money of her own, Ethel Andrus began to wonder how the rest of the nation's 140,000 retired teachers were able to make out.

The Spokesman. Learning that there was no nationwide organization that could speak for retired teachers, she decided to become their spokesman herself. She traveled all over the state and toured the country, by 1947 had lined up enough members to start the National Retired Teachers Association. Its mission: "To put dignity back into the life of the penniless former teacher."

Since then, Ethel Andrus has set up branch organizations in 43 states. She crosses the country at least once every two months, and on a slim annual budget of \$20,000 manages to turn out dozens of pamphlets and to publish a quarterly. She has persuaded thousands of ex-teachers to take up jobs as tutors, counselors, or consultants to children's courts. She and her



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20,000 members have also lobbied for bills to enable ex-teachers to work as substitutes, have so far succeeded in Michigan, Indiana and New York. In Omaha, the N.R.T.A. runs a White Elephant Shop that not only employs ex-teachers, but is plowing the profits into a retired teacher's home with its profits.

The Climb. After seven years, Ethel Andrus can claim credit for other accomplishments. Largely through the efforts of the N.R.T.A., California has raised its benefits from \$60-odd a month to \$170; Alabama's are up from \$8 to \$43; New York's from \$90 to \$176, and Indiana's are up a flat 10%. All in all, the national average has climbed slowly but steadily—from \$885 a year in 1947 to \$1,192.

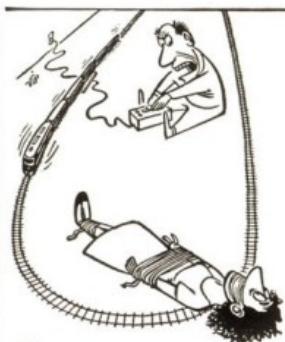
Ethel Andrus still works nearly 16 hours a day. Eventually, she hopes to persuade Congress to increase tax exemptions for retired people, is working on a plan to build a chain of 15 homes for retired teachers. Most important of all, she still dreams of the day when the word "retirement" will have lost its terrors. "As it is," says she, "when you leave a job, they often just give you a gold watch, and all you can do is look at it and count the hours until you die. Yet think of all the grand things we can do that youth can't. Think of all the things we already have done. Someday, the retired teachers in this country will have the dignity they deserve."

On The Town

Like any other campus in search of a new head, the University of Buffalo (10,000 students) looked far & wide. Perhaps it was only natural that the search ended up right where it began. Last week, when the university announced that it had chosen as its new chancellor Clifford C. Furnas, director of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, it was unintentionally helping to prove a point: Buffalo (pop. 580,132) is a city where town and gown are one.

The university was a community project right from the start. In 1849 some 630 citizens raised \$12,000 to put up a medical school which gradually earned a national reputation. One of its founders, Dr. Frank Hamilton, was summoned as a consultant after President James A. Garfield was shot. Professor James P. White introduced clinical midwifery into the curriculum for the first time in the U.S., and Dr. John C. Dalton Jr. was the first physiologist in the country to experiment on living animals as a part of his teaching. Under Chancellor Millard Fillmore (he kept the title even while President of the U.S.), the new school flourished, and by the 1850s the university was beginning to take shape.

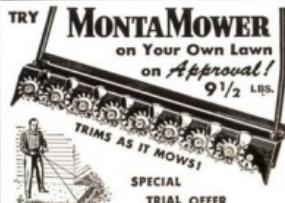
Today the university's 14 divisions range from schools of business administration and nursing to education and social work, spread over 178 acres on the northeastern edge of Buffalo. But if the city has kept the campus going, the university has paid its debt in full. Of Buffalo's physicians, 70% are graduates; so are three out of four of its dentists,



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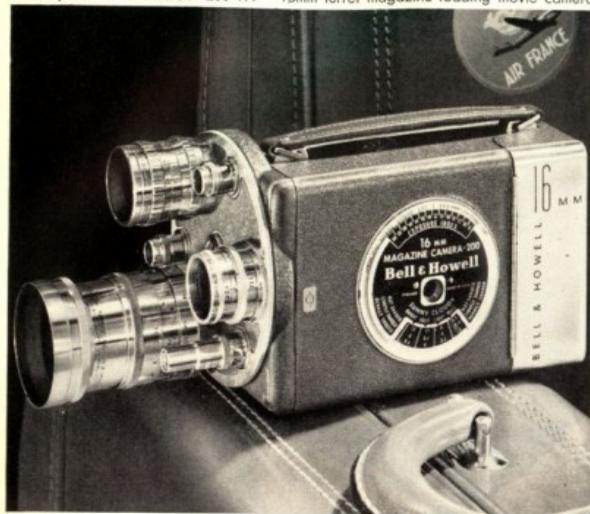
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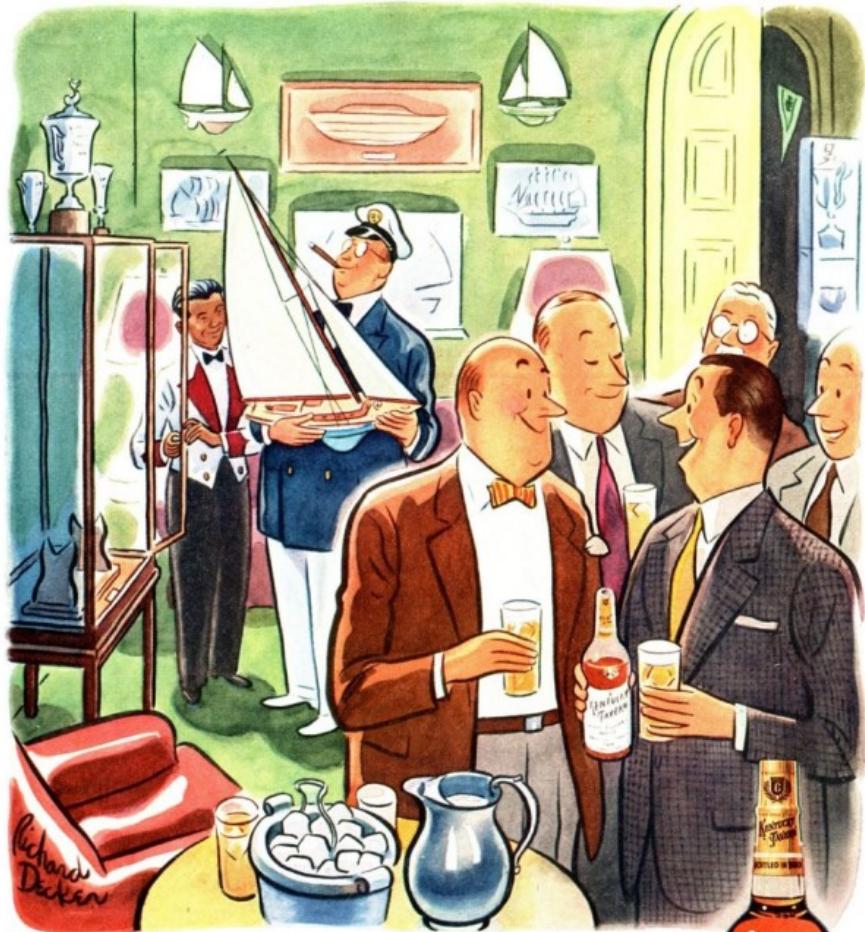
The search ended right next door,
and a majority of its lawyers, judges and
public officials.

As its ninth chancellor, Clifford Furnas, 53, will rule over a \$25 million plant and a substantial (\$4 million) budget. But since enrollments are expected to go up another 60%, he will have to keep his campus expanding. He seems to combine the necessary talents. A top metallurgist and a former professor of chemical engineering at Yale, he is also an able administrator who has seen his laboratory staff grow from 50 to 450. But his greatest asset will probably be his adopted city. Last week, for instance, Buffalo was planning another windfall—the pledge of an annual \$71,000 from the city's doctors for the medical school.

Report Card

¶ In Mississippi the state legislature adopted a new one-year trial program of "separate but equal" public education for Negro and white children. Starting in July the state will consolidate hundreds of small local schools, equalize Negro and white teachers' pay, provide 600 new school buses. Estimated cost of the program: \$34 million (regular annual school budget: \$25 million), making Mississippi's 1954-55 outlay for education its biggest in history. Should the Supreme Court abolish segregation, a special legislative committee will advise Governor Hugh White on legal ways to circumvent the court's decision.

¶ For the first time in 76 years, Yale's undergraduate *Daily News* decided not to print the names of the 90 juniors tapped for membership by the six top-prestige campus secret societies last week. The radio station, WYBC, also kept mum. Explained *News* Chairman Roger L. Stone, himself a junior: the news blackout was motivated by a "reorientation in values and a hope for lessening the prestige factor on campus."



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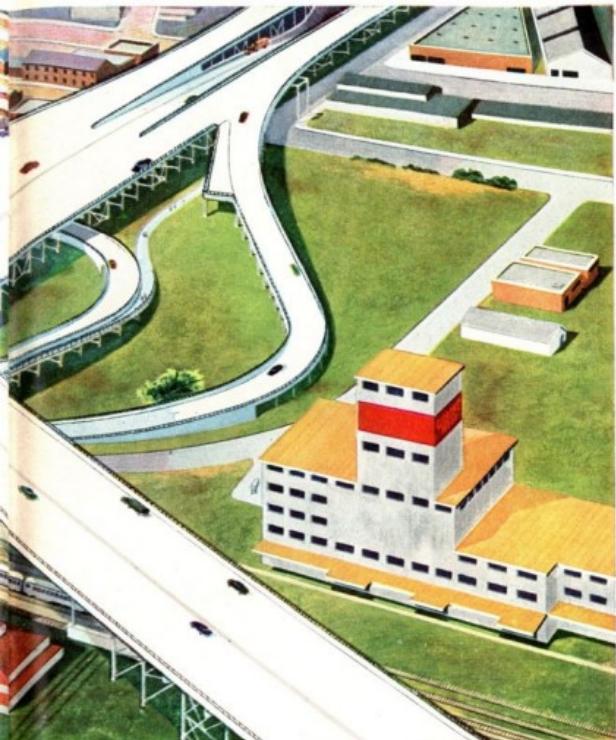
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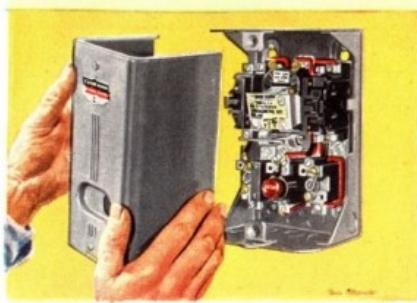


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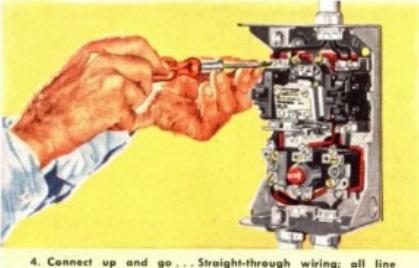
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RELIGION

Family Retreat

The food is good and the accommodations are luxurious at the Arrowhead Springs Hotel in Southern California's San Bernardino foothills, but the 55 couples in the dining room said not a word. For meal after meal—at breakfast, lunch and dinner—they ate in silence. Then, at lunch on the third day, the room was suddenly filled with a din of voices. The silence of the retreat was over.

It was the fourth retreat for married couples sponsored by the California chapter of the Holy Family Retreat Association (founded three years ago in Phoenix, Ariz.). The idea is snowballing among Roman Catholic dioceses. In St. Paul,



Murray Garrett—Graphic House

FATHER SCHMIEDELER

Three days can change a life.

Minn., some 10,000 couples have registered; every parish in the city will have a one-day family retreat this fall. Last week, the Arrowhead Springs retreat barely over, reservations were pouring in for a new one next month in Santa Monica.

MiniatuRe CHURCH. It was only 18 years ago that the Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler of Washington, D.C., a Benedictine priest, transplanted the custom from Europe. Father Schmiedeler, 61, director of the Family Life Bureau for the National Catholic Welfare Conference, saw in the man & wife retreat a promising way to foster the concept of the family as a church in miniature. At Arrowhead Springs he was on hand to conduct the retreat in person. Participants spent three days together in spiritual lectures and devotional services. During the intervals, they meditated or read books selected for their attention to family problems. Sample titles: *Sins of Parents, Your Family Circle, Saints and Marriages*.

Newlyweds and oldsters approaching

their golden-wedding anniversaries, bankers, soldiers, industrialists, doctors and union organizers listened again and again to Father Schmiedeler's even flow of words, reminding them of the spiritual meanings of their marriages. "Christian marriage," he said, "is a grace-giving institution and a sacrament of the Church in the same sense that the priesthood is a sacrament . . . Marriage is a symbol of the union of Christ with his followers, and the Christian family is a replica of Christ and the Church . . . The family which loves God, which serves God, which is in eternal union with God, will become what St. John described as the *ecclesia*—a church in miniature."

The Results. In one session he answered questions that had been handed in. Samples:

Q. How can we keep our children . . . from growing away from us?

A. Children should grow away from their families in order that they may establish families of their own.

Q. If a woman dresses attractively in order to please her husband and thereby attracts the unwelcome attention of other men, is she guilty of a sin?

A. (after a roar of laughter from his listeners): Any woman should distinguish between attractive and indecent dress. If she dresses attractively only, I hardly think she need worry about sin.

At the final service, husbands and wives joined hands and solemnly reaffirmed their marriage vows. When the silence was over, and the couples who had been neighbors for days could speak to each other at last, there was little doubt that the three-day regimen had helped to change some lives. Said a young M.D.: "We came here with a number of problems. It was quite a shock to discover that we had a number of others that hadn't even occurred to us. But we've resolved all of them."

A middle-aged Los Angeles businessman admitted that he had been "A grump for years" and long resisted his wife's urging to make one of the retreats with her. But "when I finally agreed, it was amazing! I felt better almost immediately—long before we actually came up here." Said a rangy, baby-faced bridegroom to his bride: "Honey, I think we'll be going on quite a few of these."

Clerical Movie Fan

When the pubs open in London's dockside district of Stepney at 6:30 p.m., once a month the Rev. Cecil Edwyn Young starts making the rounds. Among the cheery, blearily gathering, he finds some of the best customers for his parish paper at threepence a throw. The customers, in turn, find smiling Anglican Young's publication like no parish paper they ever saw before; it is crammed with up-to-the-minute movie reviews, theater chitchat and interviews with Hollywood stars, usually illustrated by photographs of the star and Interviewer Young. The advertising

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The 1954 Fedders is beautiful outside... powerful inside, proved in tests more powerful than many other room air conditioners! Fedders exclusive V-type evaporator gives you 33% more cooling area... greater reserve capacity for hot, muggy days. Greater filtering and air-cleaning area. And you get greater dehumidifying power, too. Be sure you look "under the hood" when you buy a room air conditioner. Look at powerful Fedders!

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Please send me books checked on how I can sleep, work, live better with a Fedders.

- "Champion of your personal comfort"
- "How to sleep cool when it's hot"

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State _____



SCALE MODEL OF CINCINNATI'S NEW CHRIST CHURCH
Standing pat despite Skid Row.

columns carry out the un-Puritan atmosphere with ads for beer and ale ("Guinness for Strength").

Tall (6 ft. 2 in.), spectacled Father Young, 41, became rector of St. Dunstan's, the "mother church of the East End," six months ago and lost no time startling as many of his 19,000 parishioners as possible with his Americanophile movie-fanning. When he is not studying the King James version of the Bible, he is likely to be deep in the pages of *Variety*, the bible of U.S. show business. "We have a good deal in common, the church and the entertainment world, in one sense at least," he says. "We must both proclaim or perish. Sometimes I think we might improve church attendance by charging admission so that people could feel they were getting value for money instead of merely something for nothing."

In six months, Minister Young's efforts have boosted the parish monthly's circulation by 500 to 1,700 and brought the advertising revenue up to an annual level of £300—"almost enough to cover our costs." So far, church attendance has not notably increased, but Rector Young is sure that his new look in pastoral journalism is stimulating a new awareness of the church. "We are simply trying to bring outsiders to the church," he said one day last week, "to show them that we're wide-awake and human and willing to play ball, as it were." Then he went off to peddle his papers, happily turning over in his mind the chances of getting Gregory Peck to make a personal appearance at St. Dunstan's annual fete next month.

Words & Works

Plans were announced for a new Cincinnati church building that reverses the long trend away from the business districts and into the suburbs. At a cost of more than \$1,100,000, raised by parishioners without the help of any big philanthropist's contribution, 119-year-old Episcopal Christ Church will be razed and rebuilt on its present site (in an architectur-

al mixture of modern and Gothic), despite the presence of Cincinnati's nearby Skid Row. "This is a city parish," said Senior Warden Charles P. Taft (brother of the late Senator), "and it's going to stay where it belongs—downtown."

In 1953, membership in the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (Northern) boomed to a record 2,581,580, the denomination's headquarters announced. Sunday-school enrollment rose by 90,834—the largest gain in the church's history—to 1,684,415. An upsurge in U.S. church life was also noted by the 45 bishops of the Methodist Church in a statement issued at their annual meeting: "Our people are attending public worship in larger numbers than we have ever known. New churches are being enterprise in every area in America and overseas . . . Giving has reached an alltime high . . . A new spirit has fallen upon our people."

The Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of \$525,000 to Manhattan's Union Theological Seminary to set up a Program of Advanced Religious Studies under which 20 to 25 young religious leaders from all over the world will spend a year studying and getting to know each other.

In a new encyclical titled *Sacra Virginitas*, Pope Pius XII emphasized the superiority of virginity to marriage for clergy and religious orders and for those of the laity who would consecrate themselves entirely to God. "Sacred virginity and perfect chastity consecrated to the service of God," the encyclical said, "certainly is for the Church one of the most precious treasures that its Author has left to it as an inheritance."

Use of the hydrogen bomb, said Dr. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, England, "clearly . . . cannot be regarded in any other light than as a sin against God. The duty of a man to his Creator, respect for nature, and respect for fundamental human rights alike cry out for the complete prohibition of atomic weapons, together with whatever steps are necessary for its effective enforcement."



It's across the street and it's someone else—tonight! But if it happened to you...

HOW BIG A MEDICAL BILL COULD YOU STAND?

Equitable offers you a new kind of insurance that goes far beyond ordinary hospitalization plans—pays all the way up to \$7500

A heart attack...a major accident...a serious illness. It could be you!

A million families last year had medical bills as big as half their annual income.

When bills for doctors, surgeons, hospital, professional nurses and other items soar into thousands of dollars, the debts become crushing.

How to protect yourself

Equitable's new Major Medical Expense Plan guards you and your family against such financial disaster.

This plan is important to you whether or not you are now covered by the usual medical insurance or hospitalization plans.

For complete details on this new far-reaching plan see your Equitable Representative.

Let him bring you peace of mind.

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ART

Fall of the Hall

When a big-name citizens' committee announced plans to erect on Georgia's Pine Mountain a vast granite memorial to the nation's history (TIME, Aug. 17), the project was billed as a monument "comparable to the pyramids of Egypt in immensity and transcending other wonders-of-the-world in its intent." Cost: \$25 million, to be raised by public subscription. Last week it became apparent that public tastes had changed a bit since the days of the Pharaohs. Because contributions had not yet reached the initial subscription goal, plans for the ambitious "Hall of Our History" were quietly filed away.

From a Wheelchair

Henry Toledano's first one-man show in Manhattan last year had the critics comparing him to Goya and Ensor and brought customers on the run. In four weeks he sold 19 of the pen & ink drawings on display. Last week Toledano's second exhibition was drawing just as appreciative crowds to the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the museum itself quickly bought one of the pictures.

What makes Toledano's sudden success all the more surprising is that he is unable to stir from his wheelchair. An accident at



TOLEDANO'S "PARALLEL"

The joke is on man.

birth seriously injured his central nervous system. He has extreme difficulty speaking and only limited control of his arms and hands. But with brain and eyes unimpaired, Toledano got a good education from tutors, became a voracious reader.

In his early years Toledano hoped to become a writer; later he dabbled in sketching. In 1952, when he was 42, he

produced a cartoon lampooning Presidential Candidate Eisenhower that the Democrats blew up for a Madison Square Garden rally. An artist friend saw the cartoon and encouraged him to begin drawing seriously each day. Last year an official of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art saw his work, was so impressed that he suggested the first Toledano show.

The India-ink drawings on view in Baltimore represent nightmarish characters and situations that fascinate and disturb simultaneously. In *Dancer's Whirl*, Toledano presents a ball spun by two spidery hands, symbolic of "the world in its present condition of frenzied agitation." *Two Half Moons*, or *The Disturbed Camel*, sets against the night sky a haloed camel being worshipped by three Arabs who look rather like melting vanilla cones. *Guardians of the Primal*, which the Baltimore Museum bought, shows a bird-faced man doing a minuet with a man-faced bird; between them on a string stretches a fanged serpent. Toledano says he was trying to show "the seeds of life and the forces which protect it," using human, bird and animal parts to create "a synthesis of life." In *Parallel*, Toledano's intent is clearer. As he explains it, "The man and the vase, the animal and the inanimate, resemble each other very much. The joke is on man here. Man considers himself the crown of creation, but he is really empty, like a vase."

There is something vaselike about the

FROM THE GRASS ROOTS

THE early greats of American painting—such men as John Copley, Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West—were influenced chiefly by British masters. But with the winning of independence, Americans found new confidence in home talent. Untrained artists began proudly advertising themselves as "self-taught," and for the next century native portraitists, landscapists and genre painters did a brisk business. They were simple, humble men, who seldom signed their work. Many hit the road each spring, offering their services at farmhouses from Maine to Georgia.

A memorable display of the nation's early art from the grass roots opens this week in the cool marble splendor of Washington's National Gallery. The show includes more than 100 top items from the 1,500-picture collection amassed since World War II by Edgar William Garbisch* and his wife (the former Bernice Chrysler). The entire collection will eventually be presented to the National Gallery, making that repository of Old World masterpieces a good deal more "national" than heretofore.

In the catalogue introduction, Curator John Walker achieves what is perhaps the best definition yet of "primitive painting"—at least as it applies to the Garbisch collection. Underlying the

whole show, Walker suggests, "is a method of delineation that is realistic but not naturalistic. It is an objective statement of fact to which lack of technical accomplishment adds a touch of fantasy. It is an idea of a person, a place, or an object, around which the artist, so to speak, puts a line. But such representation is rarely achieved without a certain stress and strain. Part of the charm of these pictures lies in the tension between a recalcitrant image and the artist's determination to get it down on his canvas or panel . . . Basically realistic, he manages to convey the specific character of his subject with a vividness which the academic painter, trained to generalize and to idealize, often loses."

The portraits opposite and the farm and genre scenes on the following page well illustrate Walker's text. In them a plain-Jane, a complacent family, a fruitful farm and a brutal sport are presented head on, neatly and with no nonsense. Yet the girl's iron coiffure, the bilateral symmetry of the family's bird cages, the minted gold sky over the farmstead and the shoe-button eyes of the battle royal's 129 spectators are vivid touches for all their technical clumsiness.

About the time of the Civil War, the grass roots of American painting started to wither. Photography and the color lithographs of Currier & Ives beat the primitive professionals out. But now, with amateur primitives burgeoning year by year, the nation's art may be in the process of developing a brand-new set of grass roots.



Gene Fine

COLONEL & MRS. GARBISCH

* All-America center who made football history in the 1922 Army-Navy game by place-kicking the winning field goal diagonally from the 47-yard line.

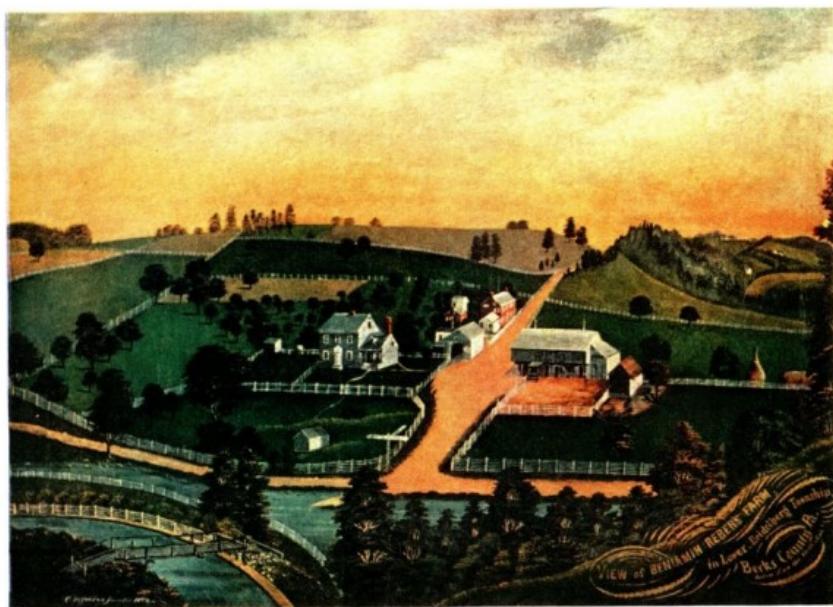
AMERICAN PAINTING (III)

ANONYMOUS PORTRAIT dates from about 1840, carries a back-country echo of early Renaissance portraiture's elegant simplicity.



THE SARGENT FAMILY, painted at Charlestown, Mass., in 1800 is the work of an unknown yet highly skilled American master.





BENJAMIN REBER'S FARM, a prosperous Pennsylvania homestead, was done in 1872 by a tosspot Jack-of-all-trades who signed himself "C. Hofmann, Painter."

VIEW OF BENJAMIN REBER'S FARM
in Lower Sadsbury Township,
Berks County, Pa.

BARE-KNUCKLE PRIZEFIGHT appears to be a state-
ly sort of battle royal. Painted by George A. Hayes about
1860, it offers a colorful view of Victorian males at play.



immobility of Toledano himself, though he is far from being an empty vessel. He must sit and wait for the visual impressions which are at least half of any artist's material. But the impressions obviously crowd in upon him, to spark a fantasy life far richer than that of more mobile but less perceptive artists.

Loaded Gunn

One of the best-paid painters in the world today is Britain's James Gunn, 60. As the nation's top society portraitist, he earns more than \$50,000 a year painting such famous names and faces as Field Marshal Montgomery, the Duke of Edinburgh, U.S. Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich. Last week Gunn reached a climax of his career when his official state portrait of Queen Elizabeth took the place



GUNN'S ELIZABETH
What the char sees.

of honor at the new Royal Academy exhibition in London.

The critics greeted Gunn's latest effort with wintry disdain. But the public found his royal portrait even more of an attraction than Winston Churchill's four cheerfully unskilled contributions to the R.A. show. Gunn's work is nothing if not skilled, and it is as sumptuous as any chocolate-box cover.

To paint the picture, Gunn worked at Buckingham Palace for six months. The Queen posed only half a dozen times; for the rest he used previous sketches and a dummy made to her measurements and clothed in her coronation gown. Crown and scepter were delivered from the Tower of London as needed. The end result makes Elizabeth look every inch a queen, though with none of the sparkle and radiance that the camera caught during the coronation ceremonies. Says Gunn of his approach to his subject: "A portrait should be what the char sees. That's what I was aiming at."

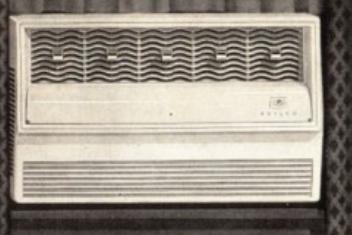
More People Own a **PHILCO** than Any Other Room Air Conditioner

THE facts speak for themselves! For 17 years, Philco has led in Room Air Conditioner sales because of unmatched value, exclusive features and proven dependability. Now for 1954 Philco leads again with sweeping advances in design plus new low prices. Compare—get the full story of Philco leadership.

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Takes up No Space
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HEATS as well as
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It's completely flexible! In most cases it will be mounted flush with the sill as shown above, yet it's also designed for flush mounting with the outside building line.

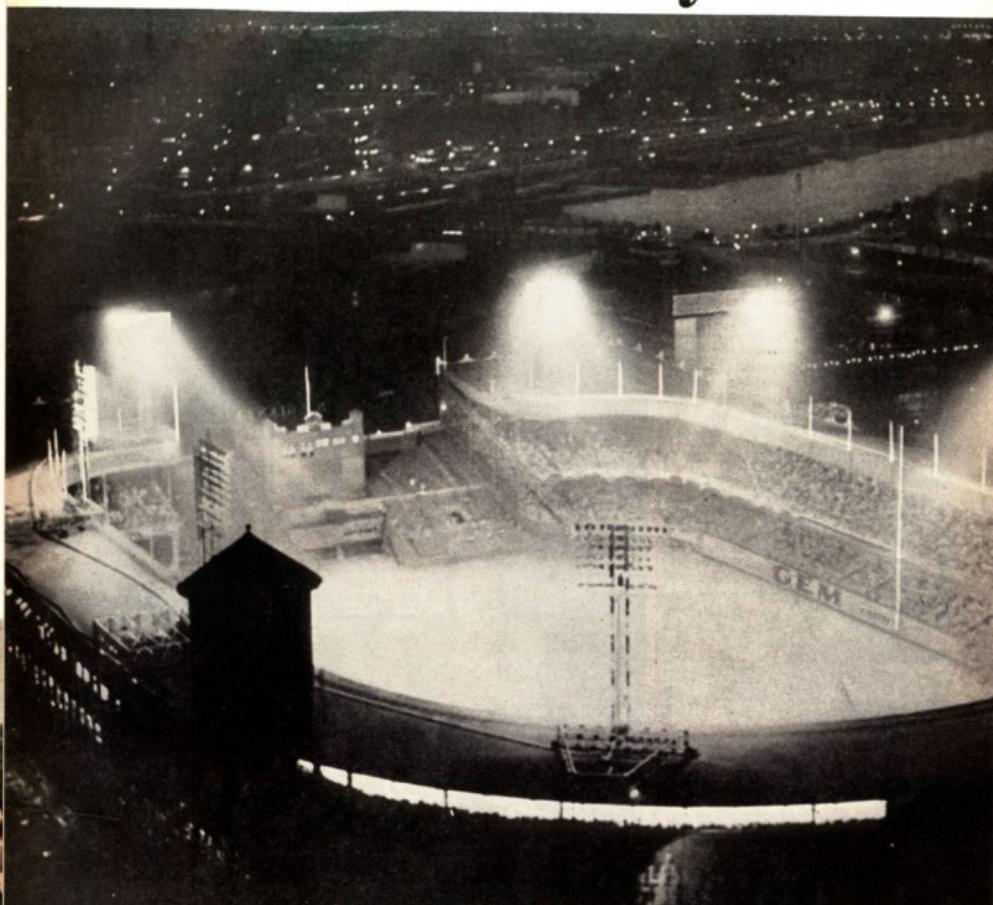
Not with electric coils, but with a Reverse Cycle System that heats the same size room it cools and heats as fast as it cools. It's unmatched for year 'round comfort.



MODEL 86KL, above, is just one of a complete line designed to fit every purse and room. More people own a Philco than any other Room Air Conditioner. Get the full story. See your Philco Dealer.

Look what's happening in metals

They Turned



HOW BRIGHT A LIGHT? On summer nights the N. Y. Giants play ball at the Polo Grounds. Cool? Comfortable? You bet. Fans pack the park. Anyone can find time to go. Eight banks of 120 lights, each 1500 watts, turn night into day. Each bank takes miles of copper wiring.

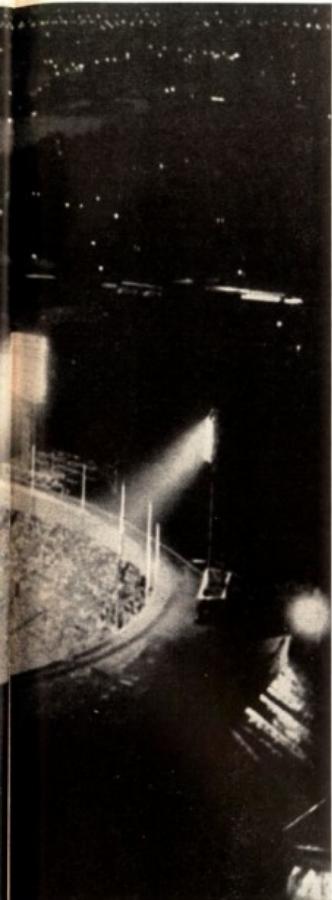
75th BIRTHDAY FOR BUTTE, MONTANA. Incorporated in 1879, Butte has seen generations of men mine its ore—first for gold, then silver, then copper. Now, in Butte's Diamond Jubilee, new, more efficient methods are used to mine the hill for copper, zinc, lead and manganese. Here—in cross section—is Anaconda's Greater Butte Project, started in 1952. The Kelley Shaft is shown at the far left.



HOW COPPER SERVES THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

There's more to electricity than wires and cables. Generators, turbines, switchgear and transformers are needed—all with many copper and copper alloy parts. For these The American Brass Company, an Anaconda subsidiary, has for 75 years turned Butte's copper into the many shapes, sizes and alloys used by the electrical industry.

Night Into Day



This is Light's Diamond Jubilee. Read how an incandescent lamp and a Montana copper mine, both 75 years old, help make life brighter, better.

Back in 1879 the National League was just a pup, racing around Abner Doubleday's diamond.

Tom Edison was working nights . . . by gaslight.

Finally, on October 21, the Wizard of Menlo Park coaxed a slim filament to glow for 40 hours. In a crude glass bulb the incandescent lamp was born.

In that same year, at Butte, Montana, brawny miners were sinking a new mine shaft, christened "The Anaconda." With sledge and dynamite they worked closer to a fabulous vein of copper ore—the first of the large discoveries that earned Butte the title of "the richest hill on earth."

It takes plenty of copper

The world rubbed Edison's wonderful lamp. Its miracle of light has glowed brighter every year. In homes. In factories. On gay Broadway. On the farms. All over the globe.

But not without help from copper.

Edison needed only ten feet of copper

wire in 1879. Today *half* of all the copper produced becomes wire.

Where does it come from?

To help supply this copper, mining companies over the years have explored and developed many new ore deposits. And they have successfully sought new ways to mine and process lower-grade ores economically.

For instance, the rugged prospectors of old Butte would blink in amazement to see the new Kelley Shaft opened in Butte in 1952. It is now 2200 feet deep. Up that shaft Anaconda is hustling 12,000 tons of ore per day.

Blazing a trail of light

Because Tom Edison tinkered . . .

Because Butte miners—and others elsewhere—dug deeper and farther...

Because America's light and power companies now produce over 400 billion kilowatt-hours of energy a year...

Light's Diamond Jubilee is the brightest ever!

6407B

ANACONDA

"ANACONDA" IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK



PRODUCERS OF: Copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum, cadmium, vanadium, selenium, uranium oxide, manganese ore, ferromanganese, and superphosphate.

MANUFACTURERS OF: Electrical wires and cables, copper, brass, bronze and other copper alloys in such forms as sheet, plate, tube, pipe, rod, wire, forgings, stampings, extrusions, flexible metal hose and tubing.

WHY DO POWER CABLES LAST LONGER TODAY? Under their lead sheaths, most big electrical cables beneath the street are insulated with paper, impregnated with oil. As years go by, this oil tends to break down. To extend—often double—the life of the insulation, Anaconda Wire & Cable Company makes a special power cable (Type CB*) with built-in colloidal-carbon-black tapes. These tapes "sponge up" impurities and keep the oil "young."



BUSINESS

AVIATION

Comet on the Bench

When the second Comet I airliner in three months crashed off Italy, all England felt the blow to British national pride. But it found consolation in the sleek new Comets II and III hatching in De Havilland Aircraft Co.'s factories. Trumpeted Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening*

clues. But there were dozens of possibilities. British airmen were inclined to discount the theory first advanced that a flying turbine blade had caused the wing fuel tanks to explode, since the last Comet to crash had special armor between engines and tanks (*TIME*, March 22). Most think it more likely that either the kerosene-type fuel, which becomes highly volatile at high altitudes, exploded, or that vapor



DE HAVILLAND'S COMET II

Dozens of possibilities, but not a single clue.

Standard: "Whatever doubts may exist about Comet I, there can be none about its successor . . . The aim must now be to speed production . . . to ensure that as many as possible of these magnificent aircraft will be in service as soon as possible." Last week Britain found that doubts did exist about Comets II and III. De Havilland suspended all work on the new jets until it found the reason for the Comet I crashes.

Home from Ceylon. The decision was a bitter one for De Havilland. Of the 33 Comet II's (worth \$46 million) on order, three were already finished and being test-flown in preparation for delivery to British airlines in four months. Fourteen more were more than half finished. Production was just starting on eleven orders (worth \$25 million) for Comet III, with three of the planes ticketed for Pan American World Airways, the only U.S. carrier ever to order foreign aircraft. But De Havilland had no choice. In the last two years, four of the 21 Comet I's in service have crashed, killing 112 people. No one knows what the trouble is, and no one could be sure that it would not also turn up in Comets II and III.

Last week the last Comet overseas flew home from Ceylon without passengers, cruising at a relatively low 20,000 ft. De Havilland, which had first thought of sending test pilots aloft as human guinea pigs to duplicate the Italian crash conditions, has decided against it. Instead, it put mechanics to work taking apart two complete BOAC Comets, checking every part from trim tabs to turbine blades. At the R.A.F. test station at Farnborough, other experts examined the salvaged wreckage of the first Italian crash last January, including all four engines.

So far, De Havilland has reported no

from a leaking hydraulic line might have been touched off by a spark. Others guessed that the big jet's power-operated controls, which give the pilot no "feel" of the plane, might have let him accidentally put the ship into a maneuver that ripped off the wings.

Plane Shortage. Whatever the reason, De Havilland's troubles are a serious blow to Britain's brave experiment to capture the lead in jet transports. The grounding of the Comets leaves British Overseas Airways with only 43 planes, half U.S.-built, for its worldwide routes. BOAC has been forced to close down its South American routes, thus losing \$280,000 a week in passenger revenues. To build up its fleet, the company was trying to borrow Lockheed Constellations from Australia's Quantas Empire Airways, was reportedly talking about buying new piston-powered Constellations direct from Lockheed. In Australia, Quantas and British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, which have three Comets on order, were rumored to be thinking of canceling the order, replacing the jets with slower U.S. prop transports. Japan has already asked De Havilland to postpone delivery of two Comet II's ordered by Japan Airlines.

For competing U.S. planemakers, De Havilland's decision means that the worst of the pressure was off in the race for the transport market. Boeing will put the first U.S. transport model, its four-jet 707, in the air next month, is pushing work ahead of schedule, and Douglas also has a plane past the blueprint stage. Said a De Havilland executive: "We know we're in a crisis. Even if the cause of the crashes were found tomorrow, we would have lost between four and six months . . . But until it is, we won't go back to making Comets."

BUSINESS ABROAD

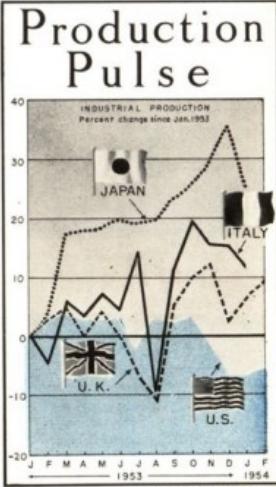
Sneezes and Pneumonia

European businessmen like to say that "if the U.S. sneezes, the rest of the world catches pneumonia."

In the last six months the U.S. has had some economic sniffles and sneezes. Has the rest of the world taken to its bed? Not Great Britain, France and West Germany, who are, in fact, walking more erect than any time since World War II. However, since there is usually a time lag between a downturn in the U.S. and its effects on the rest of the world, businessmen thought it too early to tell whether the stalwarts of Europe would be affected. But in countries whose economies are most closely tied in with the U.S., e.g., Canada, Mexico, there was some sneezing.

Canada's industrial production hit its peak last June, and by January the index was down slightly more than 10%. Last week there were signs of a pickup in the Canadian economy just as in the U.S. In Mexico, some 70% of whose foreign trade is with the U.S., a slump began in textiles, oil and other industries before the U.S. downturn. On top of that, President Ruiz Cortines cut back federal spending sharply. Recently, however, the government 1) began to spend for public works to check the business decline, and 2) devalued the peso to help boost exports and spur the declining tourist trade.

World Surpluses. In Italy, Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg, production has also been declining, probably less because of the U.S. dip than because of the fact that shortages have turned into surpluses around the world. Italy reached its peak



TIME Chart by J. Donovan

TIME CLOCK

production last October and Japan in December. However, Italy is expecting 1954 to be one of its better postwar years, and her trade deficit in January and February was trimmed to \$149 million from \$189 million a year ago. While unemployment in Japan is still low, the gloomy foreign-trade picture (1953 deficit: \$313 million) has been darkened by a 20% decrease in spending by U.S. security forces. Belgium and Luxembourg, who depend mainly on exports of steel and capital goods, are feeling the pinch of lower world demand and prices.

Four-Way Rx. But the giants of Europe show virtually no effects of the U.S. sneeze. Private savings last year in Britain were the highest in history, and production, wage rates and dividends were the highest since the war. Steel production hit a new peak in March. But the effects of the U.S. recession are beginning to be felt. Although Britain's total exports were up in the first quarter, there was a 7% drop from a year ago in exports to the U.S. Even so, world traders were so bullish on the British economy that last week the pound rose to \$2.82, the highest since February 1953 and the limit under present exchange regulations.

In West Germany, the boom is still in high gear (TIME, Feb. 15). The German index of industrial production on March 1 stood at 158, up three points from February and 15 points higher than a year ago. Even France, the perennial sick man of the European economy, is feeling better. French output, except for farm production, sagged last year. But business snapped back, and French business leaders are hopeful that further recovery can come about as a result of the government's four-way prescription: 1) tax reductions (made possible, in part, by stepped-up U.S. aid in the Indo-China war); 2) a free money policy; 3) relaxed rent controls and a special payroll tax to help building; 4) lifting of quota restrictions on a number of imports.

Brazil's Bonanza. While France has been helped by a good crop year, Brazil has profited from crop failures. The coffee and cocoa price boom, plus tight restrictions on imports, has changed Brazil from a debtor nation nine months ago to one that has a trade surplus of almost \$370 million. Cocoa prices went up 112% after the failure of the African crop. Though frost cut Brazil's coffee exports 15%, prices went up 50%. Net additional profit to Brazil: \$165 million.

Other countries are doing so well that they expect 1954 to be a record year. The Netherlands' industrial production, after hitting a new high in 1953, is expected to rise another 4% this year. Australia, helped by a new oil and uranium boom, believes that 1954 may be its best postwar year. Unemployment, under 1%, is still dropping, and the government itself expects a \$2.6 million surplus for the current fiscal year, its second in two years.

CORN FARMERS are looking for another bumper crop and lower prices this fall despite government attempts to cut down surpluses. Many farmers whose wheat and cotton plantings were cut by quota increased corn planting to the point where 1954's acreage will be almost as high as last year's 8,037,000 acres. The estimated crop of 3.1 billion bushels will be on top of the present 750 million bu. carryover.

UNIVAC, Remington Rand's big \$1,000,000 electronic brain, is going into the insurance business. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is installing one of the machines at its Manhattan home office to work five days a week assembling and analyzing basic actuarial statistics ordinarily handled by clerks, thus releasing them for other jobs.

FORD OF CANADA has done even better than its U.S. big brother so far in 1954. It has not only pushed ahead of Canadian General Motors in the low-priced field, but also in percentage of the total auto market. Totals: Ford, 53,508 cars and trucks, up 37% to 40.9% of the market; G.M., 50,945 cars and trucks, down 18% to 40.5% of the market.

NICKEL PRODUCTION will soon get a healthy boost. Cleveland's M. A. Hanna Co. (bossed by George Humphrey until he became Treasury Secretary) will start producing the critical metal in July at a rate which will reach 13,720,000 lbs. a year by 1956 (eleven times present U.S. production) in a new \$20 million plant at Riddle, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD is joining the trend to piggyback truck trailers (TIME, Sept. 21). In June the Pennsy will put 90 special, truck-carrying flatcars into service between New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago. It has ordered 200 more for August delivery.

FARM SURPLUSES, now approaching the \$7 billion mark, will probably be cut under a new

STATE OF BUSINESS No Crutch Needed

His left leg taped up after a riding mishap, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey hobbled into the Executive Office Building in Washington one morning last week to speak to an annual Governors' Conference on the state of the U.S. economy. Humphrey was quick to point out that there was no resemblance between the economy and his game leg. Said he: "We are not now headed for a depression. We see more signs every day to make us confident of the future."

Umbrellas & Overshoes. Elsewhere in Washington last week, Federal Reserve Board Governor A. L. Mills Jr. and Assistant Commerce Secretary Lothair Teeter both saw increasing signs of an early busi-

ness upturn. "The gloomy ones may well be caught out in the sunshine with their umbrellas and overshoes on," said Teeter. Though two private economists, Walter E. Hoadley of Armstrong Cork Co. and Dr. Courtney Brown of Columbia University, saw no such sign of a swift upturn, neither could they see any signs of an oncoming bust. The gentle slide, they thought, had just about hit bottom.

Backing up the optimism, cheery first-quarter earnings reports continued to pour out, chiefly as a result of the end of the excess-profits tax. Such rubber-industry giants as Goodrich and U.S. Rubber both announced higher profits than in 1953. Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) brought in earnings of \$446 million, up \$8,000,000 from last year; Westinghouse zoomed from \$16.8 million to \$26.3 million, Du

RED MOTOR SCOOTERS were rushed into production in East Germany to compete with West German models made by ex-Aircraft Designer Messerschmitt, but have proved to be flops. First three slapped together for the East Zone May Day celebration all broke down within a few hundred yards on their initial test runs, were dropped from the big parade.

U.S. JET FIGHTERS are being equipped with new 20-mm. cannon that can fire explosive shells faster than the standard (1,200 rounds per min.) .50-cal. machine gun. The new weapon, which fires cartridges by electricity instead of the usual mechanical hammer, was developed by Ford and Illinois Institute of Technology engineers from World War II German plans, is now being mass-produced by General Motors' Pontiac Division.

TEXAS CO. is planning a billion-dollar expansion program over the next five years to keep pace with steadily increasing world oil consumption. In 1954 alone, Texaco will spend a record \$275 million to look for new oil to boost its oil reserves (currently 2 billion bbls.) and increase production.

FLORIDA may soon become the scene of large scale titanium operations. Geologists report rich deposits along Florida's Gulf Coast, and Chicago's big (1953 sales: \$316 million) Crane Co., maker of valves and aircraft accessories, has formed a new subsidiary, Heavy Minerals Inc., to dredge the mineral-rich sand from about 50,000 acres of beachfront stretching along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS

Its Uses for Industry

"NO major industry," said Adman Bruce Barton 19 years ago, "has the moral right to allow itself to be unexplained, misunderstood or publicly distrusted, for by its unpopularity it poisons the pond in which we all must fish." As U.S. industry has outgrown the proprietor-owned and operated companies of old, and as organized labor has gained in strength, more and more corporations have recognized the need for being understood by their employees, stockholders and the public at large. Yet the sad fact is that industry has lost ground in its public-relations campaign.

Six years ago, Elmo Roper conducted a survey to find out which groups were thought to be doing the most good for the nation—religious, business, governmental, congressional or labor. Business garnered 20% of the votes, second only to the religious category (34%). But when Roper ran the same survey last year, business slumped from 20% to 10%, while the religious groups rose to 40% and Government jumped from 11% to 18%. On the question of who was doing the least for the country, business, which got only 6% of the votes in 1948, got 9% in 1953.

One trouble is that industry frequently waits until it is in trouble before worrying about its reputation. Said Public Relations Man Earl Newson, who numbers Ford, Jersey Standard and American Locomotive among his clients: "Businessmen are so preoccupied with the notion of making and selling things that they often fail to recognize developing public-relations problems until it is too late."

The tobacco companies, for instance, have long known that studies on the connection between cigarettes and cancer were being made. But they waited until the results were publicized and sales started to fall before getting together to make their own tests. The steel companies are another example. Every boost in the price of steel since the war has been followed by a hue & cry, even though the price has risen only 86% since 1939, compared with a 120% rise in all commodities in the same time. But the steel industry did little to take its case to the public.

Many companies also fail to realize the difference between pressagentry and public relations. Pressagentry is usually a one-shot attempt to get a story in the papers. Public relations is a long and continuing campaign, aimed at molding public opinion on a broad basis for the benefit of a corporation.

Many years back, for example, when Manhattan's Carl Byoir took over the Libbey-Owens-Ford plate-glass account, he got architects to plug for more glass in houses, had a book written on glass, encouraged automen to stress the safety features of more visibility (and more glass). By increasing the overall use of glass, Byoir helped boost sales of his client.

Many of the companies that realize the value of public relations still regard the job as a mere offshoot of advertising or a task for a glad-hander. They appoint incompetents (of which the field is full), and assign them a spot so far down on the table of organization that they often have no knowledge of what the company is planning—or why. Such public-relations-minded companies as Ford, G.M. and Lockheed long ago learned that their top public-relations men must sit in on policymaking decisions to keep the public informed.

Many a corporation has grown so big that unless a broad effort is made to "humanize" it through the officers, the public will see it as only an impersonal conglomerate of plants. Giant Du Pont is one of those that has realized the need for a more personal approach, has made President Crawford Greenewalt its public face and spokesman. On the other hand, there are many corporate executives who still feel that when they have issued a handout to the press, they have done their duty. They make no attempt to make themselves available in press conferences, thus are often misunderstood or misrepresented by politics or labor leaders.

For a good company, there is no mystery in good public relations. The secret is simply to tell all it can about itself. One of the first to realize this was American Telephone & Telegraph, which staffs its public-relations department with ex-newspapermen and experienced company hands. Five of A.T. & T.'s subsidiary Bell presidents once headed its public-relations program. A.T. & T. capitalizes on its own greatest asset. Instead of answering stockholders' complaints or other communications by letter, it calls them up.

In a broader sense, Inland Steel Co.'s Board Chairman Clarence Randall summed up the public-relations job still to be done: "Every American businessman must have his own thoughtful, personal philosophy . . . if we are to be restored as leaders. We must communicate those ideas to those about us on every conceivable occasion, by every medium at our disposal."

Font from \$56.7 million to a whopping \$73.8 million. In the auto industry, General Motors roared ahead with profits of \$189 million, \$38 million better than in 1953, rang up the second highest first-quarter sales record (705,303 passenger cars) in history. Some companies had slipped. U.S. Steel dropped \$4.6 million to \$44.8 million, and the railroads were down. The pressure was also on the independent automakers, and they did poorly. Studebaker lost \$6,000,000 and passed its dividend. Nash lost \$750,000, Packard \$380,000 during the first three months. Kaiser reported that it had lost a grand total of \$27 million in 1953 and was still in the red.

Inventories & Bulls. But overall, businessness around the U.S. seemed to show the same confidence in the future as Treasury Secretary Humphrey. Manufacturers' shipments were up along with new orders, and sales in March climbed 2%. In Wall Street, the bull market was still climbing. After hitting a 24-year high at 313.77 three weeks before, the Dow-Jones industrial average jumped another six points this week to 319.35, the highest level since Oct. 22, 1929, the day before the '29 market collapsed.

FISCAL

Cheaper Money

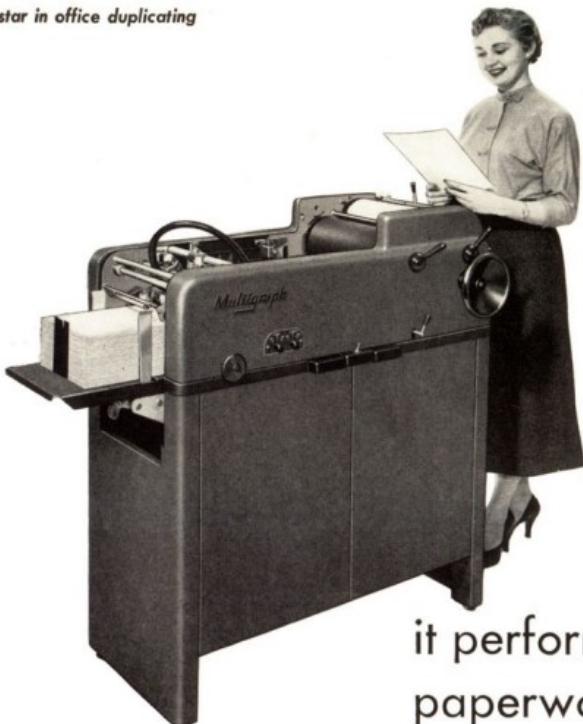
The U.S. Treasury, which last summer loosened the purse strings of its tight-money policy, last week let them out a little more. In announcing two new security issues to raise \$2 billion in new money and refund \$7.2 billion of maturing securities, it set the lowest interest rates in several years. And instead of a longer-term bond issue, the Treasury resorted to shorter-term notes for fear of siphoning off long-term investment money needed by industry as well as state and local governments. The issues:

¶ To raise new money, a \$2 billion issue of notes maturing in four years and nine months, with an interest rate of 1 1/8% a year, lowest rate for such an issue since October 1951.

¶ For refinancing \$7.2 billion worth of maturing securities, an issue of one-year certificates bearing an interest rate of 1 1/8%, lowest since September 1949.

Altogether, the Treasury this calendar year faces its biggest refinancing job in history, with \$40.8 billion in securities coming due. On top of that, it will have to raise a total of \$10 to \$12 billion in new money. Last week, with 1954's big volume of financing less than one-third completed, an old problem returned to haunt the Treasury Department. Last year, when Congress brusquely turned down an Administration request to boost the \$275 billion debt limit to \$290 billion, the Treasury managed to scrimp along under the old limit. Now, because of heavy tax receipts in March, the national debt is down to \$271 billion. But it is expected to rise when corporate tax receipts fall sharply by year's end. (Corporations are paying 90% of their 1953 taxes in the first half of 1954 in an effort

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to get closer to a pay-as-you-go basis.) Seeing no other way out, President Eisenhower will probably ask Congress for a boost in the debt limit again this month. This time it looks as if the boost cannot be postponed.

INVESTMENT

Select Circle

To encourage people to buy common stocks, 106 San Francisco brokers, banks, stores and other sponsors tried an old newspaper stunt. They sent a photographer out to take crowd pictures, circled a face in each one and ran the photos in the local papers. Every person circled could collect a prize of one share of common stock in a West Coast company. At the San Francisco Stock Exchange one day last week, the second lucky winner appeared to get her share of American Trust Co., worth \$34.25. The winner: Mrs. Virginia Pennoyer Livermore, great granddaughter of J. P. Morgan.

STEEL Pittsburgh Plus

"There's no room in the steel industry for a little company so, by God, we're gonna be big," says Pittsburgh Steel Co.'s President Avery C. Adams.

Last week Pittsburgh Steel opened a new seven-acre cold rolling mill at Allentown, Pa., hard by a big, hot rolling mill opened last year. The new plant completed a four-year, \$65 million expansion program that moved Pittsburgh up to twelfth among U.S. steelmakers. By more than tripling its total plant investment, Pittsburgh transformed itself from a high-cost, marginal producer to a modern, well-balanced company. All this is in keeping with Adams' business philosophy: "Either a company makes progress, or it falls behind."

Valeman Adams, 56, onetime vice president of U.S. Steel, took over as president of Pittsburgh Steel four years ago, when the steel industry was just coming out of a slight slump. Pittsburgh's earnings had been spotty. When demand was high, Pittsburgh could sell all the semifinished steel (mostly ingots) it produced; other companies needed it for fabricating. But when the industry was running at 70% of capacity, Pittsburgh dropped to about 50%, near the break-even point; other steelmakers had enough of their own steel for fabricating needs. Adams' solution was to "get into the finishing business fast."

At his first meeting with the board of directors, Adams outlined plans for more open-hearth capacity, for blast-furnace improvements and new sheet mills for the industry's fastest-growing markets (cars, home appliances, etc.). When Adams estimated that all this would cost \$56 million, the directors were flabbergasted. This was more than double the \$27.5 million valuation of all the company's plants. But Adams persuaded them to let him go ahead, found it actually cost another \$60,000,000.

From banks, an insurance company and



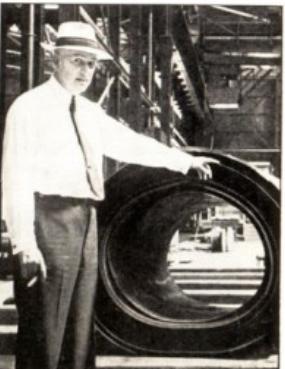
Orie Damewood

WINNER LIVERMORE (CIRCLED)

She got the \$34.25.

two customers (Chrysler and Packard), he borrowed \$40 million. The rest he hoped to get out of higher earnings. His optimism was well founded. For the next four years, earnings averaged \$5,800,000 a year, compared to an average of \$1,800,000 in the ten previous years. Part of the added income came from the new facilities, part from the purchase of the Thomas Steel Co., manufacturers of strip steel specialties.

Though Pittsburgh Steel has raised its steelmaking capacity 48% to 1,560,000 tons and its finishing capacity 82%, Adams is not worried about the current slump in steel. He thinks he will need more capacity before long. For this reason, the company's \$28 million hot rolling mill at Allentown was laid out so that its capacity can be doubled at the cost of only a few million dollars.



STEELMAN ADAMS
He got the \$65 million.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Steel Putty. A metal-and-plastic putty which sets so hard that it can be machined, drilled, threaded or plated like a piece of metal, was announced by Chemical Development Corp. of Danvers, Mass. Made of 80% powdered steel and 20% plastic, Devcon is mixed with a liquid hardener, then molded into the desired shape. Price: \$3 a lb.

Slick Sticker. A labeling tape which will stick fast to greasy metal has been brought out by Labelon Tape Co., Inc. of Rochester, N.Y. Developed for the automotive industry, Oil-Stik is now being used to mark car parts before they are shipped to assembly points. The tape is coated with a special adhesive that mixes with protective oil coatings to make a powerful glue. Price: \$1.75 for 60 yds. of inch-wide tape.

Softer Water. An all-purpose water softener to lighten the housewife's home laundry chores was put on the market by the Harshaw Chemical Co. of Cleveland. A single ounce of Nu-Soft added to the final rinses water, says Harshaw, will eliminate static electricity from wool and nylon, leave all clothes soft, fluffy and easy to iron. Price: 49¢ for 16 oz.

Short Tractor. The smallest truck tractor on the market (96 in. from bumper to back of cab) is rolling off production lines at the White Motor Co. in Cleveland. By canting the 200 h.p. diesel engine 20° to the right, White engineers have saved more than a foot of space, which can be used for cargo. Thus the new tractor can haul a 35-ft. trailer and still keep within the 45-ft. overall limit set by most states. Price of the new tractor: \$12,300.

Silent Speaker. Headphones for small-television fans have been developed by the Hoffman Radio Corp. Tricked out with rubber earpieces and a brightly colored plastic "antenna," the phones can be attached to the family television set so that parents can cut off the loudspeaker, have quiet while the children watch TV. Price: about \$10.

GOVERNMENT

Golden Fleecers

With no more equipment than a telephone, sharp Canadian stock promoters have fleeced gullible Americans of millions by palming off worthless oil and uranium shares at inflated prices. Until two years ago, the U.S. could do nothing to stop the practice, since most of the operations were conducted by phone from Canada, and the U.S. had no power to extradite Canadian citizens for such an offense. But in 1952 the two countries signed an extradition treaty to cover stock frauds. In Detroit last week, marking the first use of the treaty, a U.S. federal grand jury indicted two Montreal brokerage houses, T. M. Parker, Inc. and Laurentian Securities, Inc., and 14 of their salesmen on charges of fraudulent stock sales. Charged the indictment: a year ago the group



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Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned (who are among the underwriters named in the Prospectus) as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

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April 28, 1954

bilked U.S. citizens of some \$300,000 in only ten weeks.

The way they did it, according to the indictment, was in the best tradition of Canada's fly-by-night promoters (TIME, Oct. 15, 1951). The two Canadian firms dealt in such stocks as "Stampede Petroleum Ltd." "Oakridge Mining Corp." and "Candoo Metals & Oils Ltd." Their persuasive salesmen, charged the grand jury, called likely prospects with phony reports of new oil and uranium strikes. A favorite trick was to quote a stock at one price, then let a sucker buy it for less, pretending he was getting a tremendous bargain when actually the stock was worthless. One promoter made a sale by gasping over the phone that he had "just run in from the field" where a new well was brought in.

In all, the indictment listed 224 false statements by the Canadian promoters. Penalties on each count run up to five years and fines up to \$10,000.

PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

¶ Thomas E. Millsop, 55, who entered the steel business at 14 as a 10¢-an-hour, open-hearth laborer, was elected president of National Steel Corp., fifth largest U.S. producer of steel. Millsop left the mills before he was 19 to become a Marine pilot during World War I. After his discharge, he barnstormed the country as a stunt flyer, returned to the steel business and worked his way up from riveter to production manager at Standard Tank Car Co. He was later hired as a salesman for Weirton Steel Co. (a National subsidiary), climbed steadily until he became Weirton's president in 1936. In 1947 Millsop helped incorporate Weirton, W. Va., as a city (pop. 24,000); was elected the first mayor (salary: \$1 for the four-year term). Under his administration the city built a hospital and a community center, extended water and sewers to all residents, improved streets and sidewalks, without going into debt. In 1951 he won a second term without campaigning. A shirt-sleeve executive, Millsop lives in the workingman's neighborhood: his office door is open to any steelworker. He takes over as National's president from crusty, autocratic George R. Fink, 67, who founded Detroit's Great Lakes Steel Corp., now a National subsidiary. Board Chairman Ernest T. Weir, 78, one of National's founders, continues as chief executive officer.

¶ Henry S. Wingate, 48, moved up to president of International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. and its U.S. subsidiary, the International Nickel Co., Inc. Wingate was born in Turkey (the son of missionaries), traveled in Europe, and studied law at the University of Michigan. He joined Manhattan's famed Sullivan & Cromwell in 1929, and was assigned to the Inco account in 1930. Five years later Inco hired Wingate, elected him a director in 1942 and a vice president in 1949. He succeeds Dr. Paul D. Merica, who is retiring at 65.

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America's first production B-52 rolls out!

The defenses of freedom gained added strength when the first production B-52 rolled out of Boeing's Seattle plant. Behind this historic Stratofortress, other giant B-52s are taking shape.

At the roll-out ceremony, General Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, described the Stratofortress as "the long rifle of the air age." The very existence of these global jet giants is a powerful deterrent against attack, for they are designed to deliver devastating retaliatory blows deep behind any aggressor frontier.

The Boeing Stratofortress is capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It has a gross weight of more than 350,000 pounds and measures 185 feet from wing tip to wing tip. It is 153 feet long, and its towering 48-foot tail folds down to pass under hangar doors.

Power is supplied by eight Pratt & Whitney J57 jet engines installed in pods below the wing. Performance details of the B-52 have not been revealed.

So promising was the original Stratofortress design that it was ordered into

production months before the first experimental model had flown. In 1952, two prototypes began an intensive flight test program.

They have proved themselves so satisfactory that the Air Force declared the airplane "ready for expanded production." Boeing's Wichita (Kansas) Division was designated the second source of B-52s.

Once again Boeing's pioneering design, research and production have added new strength to freedom's voice.



This crest is symbolic of the Strategic Air Command's strength and global achievements.
It is found on such Boeing planes as the B-29, B-50, KC-97, B-47—and now on the B-52.

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Married. Jackie Cooper, 32, ball-nosed onetime cinemopet (*Skippy, The Champ*) turned Broadway actor (*King of Hearts*); and Barbara Kraus, 26, a Manhattan advertising production assistant; he for the third time, she for the first; in Washington, D.C.

Married. Horace Heidt, 52, radio and nightclub bandleader; and Lorraine Elizabeth Burton, 39, Los Angeles salad-dressing manufacturer; he for the third time, she for the second; in Arlington, Va.

Died. Arthur J. Johnston, 56, popular songwriter of the '20s and '30s (*Pennies from Heaven, Cocktails for Two*); of cancer; in Hollywood.

Died. Joe Lauria Jr., 61, oldtime vaudeville headliner turned radio comedian (*Can You Top This?*) and Broadway chronicler (*Show Biz: From Vaude to Video*); of a heart ailment; in Manhattan.

Died. Rear Admiral (ret.) Herbert Victor Wiley, 62, veteran of the U.S. Navy's ill-starred \$100 million dirigible program of the '20s and '30s; in Pasadena, Calif. As skipper of the airship *Los Angeles*, "Doc" Wiley directed the first release and pickup by a dirigible of an airplane in flight (1929). Transferred to the new \$5,000,000 *Akron*, he was one of three survivors when she crashed off the New Jersey coast in 1933 with a loss of 73 lives. He became skipper of the *Macon*, helped save all but two crew members when she fell into the Pacific in 1935.

Died. Dr. Ernest Albert Hooton, 66, Harvard anthropologist and author (*Apes, Men and Morons*) who, from his skylittered desk, lectured for birth control, euthanasia, sterilization of the mentally and physically defective; of a heart attack; in Cambridge, Mass. Hooton's low opinion of *Homo sapiens* ("Gadgets and machines are getting better and better while men are getting worse and worse") once brought a demand upon the Massachusetts legislature for a probe of his "inhuman" teachings.

Died. Léon Jouhaux, 74, grand old man of French labor, winner of the 1951 Nobel Peace Prize; of a heart ailment, only a few hours after his re-election as president of the Economic Council, which made him fourth-ranking official in the French government; in Paris. Born and raised in Paris' industrial slums, Jouhaux went to work in a match factory, at 30 was boss of the powerful Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.). During the strike-torn '30s, he pulled the C.G.T. into the Socialist *Front Populaire*, alongside the Communists fought Hitler, Franco, Pierre Laval. Imprisoned by the Nazis in World War II, he came home to find the C.G.T. run by Communists, in 1947 broke away to lead an independent, anti-Communist labor movement (*Force Ouvrière*).

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process is slow—too slow for us to produce great quantities. In fact, it seems we're the only folks who still have the time it takes to make whiskey this way. And we'd rather lose time than



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You'll find folks around Lynchburg hard put to decide whether it's this spring water or charcoal-mellowing, the "old Lincoln County process" that makes Jack Daniel's whiskey the finest in the world. The truth is, we couldn't do without either. Our

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For Charcoal Mellowing

charcoal. But what this slow trip does for whiskey flavor and smoothness can only be learned one way. Your first sip holds the answer.

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Charcoal Mellowed

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BY
DROP



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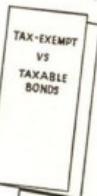
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Box Office

Top moneymakers for April, according to the trade sheet *Variety*:

- 1) *Rose Marie* (M-G-M CinemaScope)
- 2) *This Is Cinerama* (Independent)
- 3) *Prince Valiant* (20th Century-Fox CinemaScope)
- 4) *Lucky Me* (Warner CinemaScope)
- 5) *Night People* (20th Century-Fox CinemaScope)
- 6) *The Glenn Miller Story* (Universal-International)
- 7) *The Naked Jungle* (Paramount)
- 8) *Yankee Pasha* (Universal-International)
- 9) *Rhapsody* (M-G-M)
- 10) *Pinocchio* (Disney-RKO re-release)

The New Pictures

Executive Suite (M-G-M) is loaded with enough big names to tear the marquee off the average movie house. William Holden, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Fredric March, Walter Pidgeon, Shelley Winters, Paul Douglas, Louis Calhern, Dean Jagger and Nina Foch—all appear in this adaptation of Cameron Hawley's bestselling novel about big businessmen locked in a grim struggle for power. And when all the stars together set up a fiercely competitive twinkle for attention, the moviegoer is apt to feel somewhat like a switchboard operator with ten calls blinking at once.

But even though the stars do not always stay in their courses, Author Hawley's story is kept surprisingly well in line by Scenarist Ernest Lehman and Producer John Houseman. The movie follows the novel's basic notions: that Babbitt is not really so dead as Sinclair Lewis buried him; that commerce can be a vital and fascinating form of human activity; that businessmen are not villains and boobs (as they were in the "progressive" literature of the '20s and '30s) or necessarily resigned commutes (as they usually are in the works of J. P. Marquand), but diverse human beings who fight diverse, exciting battles, some of them dirty and some of them noble.

The story begins with the death of Avery Bullard, a big Pennsylvania furniture manufacturer, and turns on the problem of who will get his job. Five vice-presidents circle each other like pinstriped tigers on the broadloom of the executive suite. Comptroller Fredric March quickly moves to the inside track. An office politician of the know-the-other-fellow's-weakness variety, he buys the vote of Board Member Louis Calhern with the promise of a stock gift, lines up Paul Douglas (Sales) by showing how much he knows about something he shouldn't (Shelley Winters). And to sew everything up tight, March sweet-talks a proxy out of Barbara Stanwyck, who loved the dead man, although he was always too busy with the furniture to pay much attention to her.

Meanwhile, the opposition, although

dead-set against March, can't get together on a candidate. Walter Pidgeon, the senior in point of service, doesn't feel up to the job, thinks William Holden (Design and Development) should have it, but Dean Jagger (Production), who dislikes Holden, won't stand still for such a deal, and Holden himself, arm-tugged by his wife (June Allyson), is not sure that he wants any part of it.

The tension is brilliantly built by all hands. The script maintains the mood with a cold, mechanical finesse: each new scene thrusts out the one before with a brisk push-pull, click-click. Yet curiously, only one actor really seems to get his blood up in the contest. Holden, Douglas and Calhern are fine in their characterizations of U.S. businessmen. But as the



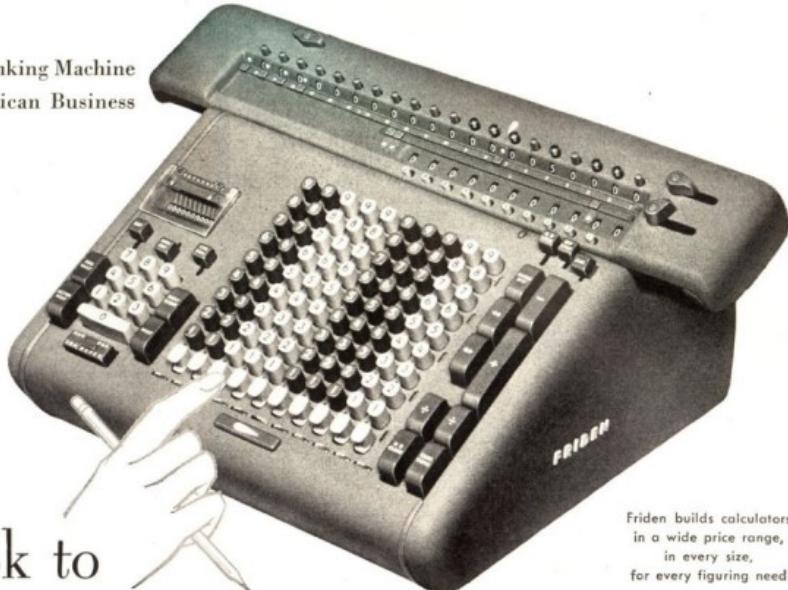
HOLDEN & MARCH
Tigers on the broadloom.

"night-school C.P.A." who tries to charm, scheme, jostle and blust his way to power, Fredric March is magnificent.

Actor March's performance is so convincing, in fact, that by contrast the upbeat ending seems a little silly. At the big board meeting, Holden hits the sawdust trail for bigger and better production, full employment, community service, and some sort of universal good. Exciting as the scene is, it leaves the spectator wondering whether business really needs such frenzied philosophic justification. The trouble with some of the boys in this executive suite may be that they secretly agree with Sinclair Lewis. They still feel vaguely ashamed of making money, and perhaps they try to salve their consciences by giving God a seat on the board of directors.

Diary of a Country Priest (Brandos Films) is an attempt to photograph a religious experience—an attempt in some respects as naive as training a telephoto lens on the firmament in the hope of catching a candid shot of God. And yet, Director Robert Bresson is a man whose errors are more interesting than the hits

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of most other directors. In this French film, the outward and visible symbols he finds for the inward and spiritual states of the famous (1937) Georges Bernanos novel are vivid enough to excite the intellect, though they do not always agitate the heart.

The film describes what happens to a young French *curé de campagne* in his first—and last—parish. In terror because, as he says, "I knew nothing about my fellow man," he retreats for longer and longer periods into prayer. When prayer comes hard, he fasts. From too much fasting he grows weak. Troubled with mysterious pain of body and soul, he struggles helplessly with his practical responsibilities. The children of the village laugh at him, prank him ruthlessly. When he innocently tries to give spiritual advice



CLAUDE LAYDU
A prisoner of holy agony.

to the worldly lord of the manor, that glacial aristocrat calls him crazy. Soon everyone seems to hate him. The middle-aged priest of the next parish explains why: "Your simplicity . . . burns them."

"The little priest" has only one success, but that is enough to ruin him. With a magnificent effort of his whole soul—it is the finest scene in the film—he converts the lady of the manor. But the strain is too much for her heart, and she dies the same night. Everybody blames her confessor.

Thenceforward, the little priest lives like a "prisoner of the holy agony." He prays and prays. The pain in his stomach grows worse. One day he collapses, staring in terror and wonder at a vision of the face of Christ—"the face of a child, but without any lighting." A little later he succumbs to cancer of the stomach. He dies murmuring in ecstasy. "All is grace."

The movie's photography is sensitive, catching in flutter of light and shade the fluttering mood of grace and despair. As the priest, Actor Claude Laydu wears a beautiful mask of spirituality but seems to have no idea how to suggest what is going on beneath the mask; though it is

• With French Actress Nicole Ladbimir.

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only fair to admit that few actors could have done better with so exacting a part. The main trouble with the picture is its failure to transmute the superb language of the book into equivalent images. Beautiful but difficult quotations keep appearing through the blur of pictures, like old lines through a scratchy palimpsest, and even a moviegoer with a good religious education might be grateful for a resident theologian in the lobby.

Also Showing

Witness to Murder (Chester Erskine: United Artists) might be called a desk sergeant's holiday. Barbara Stanwyck dials the police in the middle of the night to say that she just saw a woman strangled in an apartment across the street. But when Detective Gary Merrill reaches the scene of the supposed crime, there is nobody there but George Sanders, and he looks like a man who never strangled anything more than a friendly impulse.

Can Barbara have been dreaming? Or worse, can she no longer believe her eyes? She can, of course, but not until her doubts, and George's machinations, have brought her under "psychiatric observation"—a procedure that consists, in this picture, of a lot of bright needles and a few dull questions. In the end, the producers (apparently not sure that murder all by itself is bad enough to make a man a villain) arrange that Sanders shall also be a megalomaniac, an ex-Nazi and the author of a neo-Nietzschean book.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Knock on Wood. Some extremely funny Kayedenzas by a brilliant clown, Danny Kaye (TIME, April 26).

Night People. Capitalist meets commissar in Berlin, and Writer-Producer-Director Nunnally Johnson bangs their heads together; with Gregory Peck, Broderick Crawford (TIME, March 22).

Beat the Devil. John Huston and Truman Capote tell a completely wacky shaggy-dog story; with Humphrey Bogart, Jennifer Jones, Gina Lollobrigida, Robert Morley, Peter Lorre (TIME, March 8).

The Pickwick Papers. The first full-length film of Charles Dickens' monumental jaunt; with James Hayter, Donald Wolfit, Joyce Grenfell (TIME, March 1).

The Final Test. A British joke about cricket, well told; with Robert Morley (TIME, Feb. 22).

Rob Roy. Walt Disney's highland fling through an old Scots story, with Richard Todd, Glynis Johns (TIME, Feb. 8).

The Golden Coach. Jean Renoir's costume comedy of Spain's golden age, as rich in color as his father's paintings; with Anna Magnani at her best (TIME, Feb. 1).

It Should Happen to You. Judy Holliday in a sharp little Garson Kanin comedy about a girl on the make (TIME, Jan. 25).

The Conquest of Everest. A heart-stirring camera record of the 1953 expedition that fought to the top of the world's highest mountain (TIME, Dec. 21).



Destination Freedom

On March 5th, the entire 22nd Bombardment Wing left London, England. Just twelve hours and 6,000 miles later it landed at March Air Force Base, California. By this nonstop mass B-47 flight the Strategic Air Command has underscored global air power.

Congratulations to the United States Air Force! Your triumph over time and space gives new security to the free world.

With global air power an actuality, logistic and operational difficulties will become a major issue. The Fletcher Aviation Corporation report, *Maximum Tactical Utility Through Standardization of External Fuel Cells and Suspension In-Flight Refueling*, outlines a workable solution to this phase of the issue.

Behind our global air power is an army of scientists and inventors...all spurred by a common incentive...the American Patent System.

Like freedom of speech, the American Patent System is a source of strength the enemy would like to destroy. We must all be vigilant to preserve it.



Colonel John B. Henry, pilot of lead aircraft in the record-smashing flight, is shown flanked by Major General Walter C. Sweeney, Jr., Fifteenth Air Force Commander (right), and Major General Robert H. Terrill (left), Fifteenth's Deputy Commander. This was the longest such flight ever made.

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The Story of a Blunder

THE REASON WHY (287 pp.)—Cecil Woodham-Smith—McGraw-Hill (\$4).

The British Royal Navy is proud of its victories, but the British Army pays its deepest respects to forlorn hopes. The Crimean War of 1854 produced two real triumphs of British arms—the routing of the main body of Russian cavalry by 550 Highlanders (immortalized as “the thin red line”), and the brilliant and successful charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava. But these are as nothing in British eyes



LORD RAGLAN
Enshrined in an overcoat.

Culver

compared with the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, in which some 700 horsemen rode unprotestingly into what every trooper knew was a trap. As Tennyson hymned it:

*Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.*

Even in Tennyson's day, everyone knew that the order to charge had been a hideous mistake. But publicly, “the reason why” was long a mystery. Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith's book is the best unravelling of the old story yet.

Colonelcies by Purchase. To Author Woodham-Smith, who became interested in the subject when she was writing *Florence Nightingale* (TIME, Feb. 26, 1951), the Charge of the Light Brigade was not an isolated mistake. It was the spectacular culmination of a deplorable British conviction that any rich aristocrat who wanted to become an officer should be able to buy a colonelcy in a crack regiment. The three aristocrats who may be called the villains of the Charge of the Light Brigade, and whose life stories Au-

thor Woodham-Smith traces in fascinating detail:

¶ Lord Raglan, commander in chief in the Crimea at the age of 65, had never led troops into battle in his life. Lord Raglan's personal courage was first class. “After his right arm was amputated without an anesthetic on the field of Waterloo, he called out, ‘Here, don't take that arm away until I have taken the ring off the finger!’” Unfortunately, he “covered his [Crimean] staff with confusion by forgetting that the French were . . . his allies and invariably talking of ‘the French’ when he meant ‘the enemy.’” It was Lord Raglan who ordered the Charge of the Light Brigade.

¶ George Bingham, third Earl of Lucan, C. O. of the cavalry division of which the Light Brigade was a part, who received and passed on Lord Raglan's order, had paid £25,000 to become colonel of the crack 17th Lancers. He had spent half his life pouring money into his Lancers, whose superbly tailored uniforms won them the name “Bingham's Dandies”—and the other half squeezing the necessary money out of his Irish peasants.

¶ James Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, who led the Charge of the Light Brigade, had paid more than £40,000 for command of the 11th Light Dragoons. Brave, handsome, bad-tempered and brainless, Lord Cardigan had a particular antipathy to his brother-in-law, Lord Lucan.

When the Crimean War began, all three peers were on the verge of retirement, but each postponed the day to travel to the Crimea. Lord Raglan was determined to be as much like the great Duke of Wellington as possible. Lord Lucan was determined to rule Lord Cardigan with an iron hand. Lord Cardigan was determined to take no orders from Lord Lucan. The mess, muddle and wintry cold of the Crimea were just what Lord Lucan relished: he lived “hard” and made sure that his unfortunate men did the same. Lord Cardigan, however, lived on the Black Sea in his private yacht, and seldom came ashore for battle before 9:30 a.m.

The Scribbled Order. The British camp on the heights above Balaclava was supplied by the Woronzoff Road—a track connecting the heights with the British base in Balaclava and the fleet in the bay. Back of the Woronzoff Road was a valley. On either side and at its far end stood strong Russian batteries. This was bad enough, but when the Russians also attempted to drag some British naval guns away from their position overlooking the road, Lord Raglan became worried, because captured guns were proof of victory. Quickly the order was scribbled: “Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front—follow the enemy and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns.”

When Lord Lucan received the order, he was dumbfounded. Unlike Lord Raglan, who was perched on the heights, he could see nothing but the guns in the Russian

batteries. “Attack what?” he asked the aide who brought the order. “What guns, sir?” To which the excited aide is said to have replied, sweeping his hand toward the end of the valley. “There, my lord, is your enemy, there are your guns.”

Insofar as he knew anything, Lord Lucan knew that someone had blundered, and he would have liked to discuss the matter with Lord Cardigan. But the two peers were not only rank amateurs in war; for 30 years they had scarcely exchanged a word. So now Lord Lucan coldly ordered his brother-in-law “to advance down the . . . Valley with the Light Brigade.” To which Lord Cardigan replied equally coldly: “Certainly, sir; but allow me to point out . . . that the Russians



THE EARL OF CARDIGAN
Remembered by a sweater.

Culver

have a battery . . . on our front, and batteries and riflemen on both sides.”

“I know it,” said Lord Lucan, shrugging, “but Lord Raglan will have it. We have no choice but to obey.”

“Well,” said Lord Cardigan, wheeling his horse, “here goes the last of the Brudenells.”

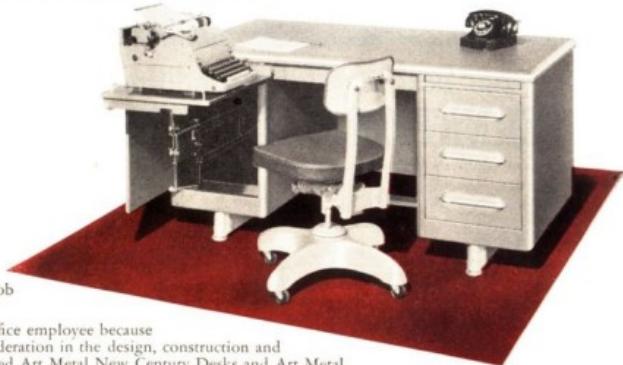
Into the Russian Guns. “The Brigade advanced with beautiful precision. Lord Cardigan riding alone at their head . . . [in] the gorgeous uniform of the 11th Hussars . . . Instead of wearing his gold-laced pelisse dangling from his shoulders, he had put it on as a coat, and his figure . . . was outlined in a blaze of gold.”

Lord Cardigan had trotted a mere 50 yards when the Russian batteries opened fire. Simultaneously, Captain Nolan, the aide who had brought the fatal order, galloped frantically across the van of the advancing brigade, waving his sword. “Had he suddenly realized that his interpretation of the order had been wrong?” No one will ever know, for at that moment a Russian shell fragment tore open Captain Nolan's heart.

Lord Cardigan “was transported with fury. It was his impression that Nolan had been trying to take command of the Brigade.” and throughout the remainder



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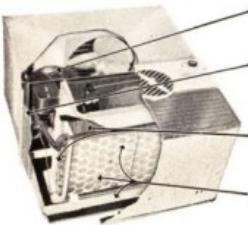
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of the charge, Lord Cardigan thought about nothing but the punishment that he would order for this bumptious officer.

Behind his angry lordship, officers and troopers of the Light Brigade were being torn to shreds. "Death was coming fast, and the Light Brigade was meeting death in perfect order; as a man or horse dropped, the riders on each side . . . opened out; as soon as they had ridden clear, the ranks closed again." Words of command "rang out" on the parade ground: "Close in to your center. Back the right flank! Keep up, Private Smith. Left squadron, keep back. Look to your dressing. Until at last, as the ranks grew thinner and thinner, only one command was heard: 'Close in! Close in! Close in to the center! Close in! Close in!' It was then that France's General Bosquet, watching in horror from the heights above, let fall his famed comment: "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*" (It is magnificent, but it is not war).

Lord Cardigan never looked back. Pick-ing a path between two Russian guns, he rode into the battery "steady as a church," and pushed straight on through a pall of smoke. Behind him, his sabre-wielding troopers began to cut down the Russian gunners, but Lord Cardigan was too much of a peer to join in. It was "no part of a general's duty," he said later, "to fight the enemy among private soldiers." In a few moments, he was clear of the guns—and face-to-face, at a mere 20 yards, with the entire Russian cavalry.

"For a moment they stared at each other, the Russians utterly astonished by the sudden apparition of this solitary horseman, gorgeous and glittering with gold." Then, "one of the officers, Prince Radzivil, recognized Lord Cardigan—they had met in London at dinners and balls—and . . . detached a troop of Cossacks . . . to capture him alive." Lord Cardigan was in no mood to be mauled by private soldiers. Wheeling his horse, he galloped back the way he had come. Back at base, he "immediately broke into accusations of . . . Nolan's insubordination."

"Say no more, my lord," he was told. "You have just ridden over Captain Nolan's dead body."

An Isolated Position. The valor of the Light Brigade went unnoticed by Lord Cardigan, who returned to his yacht, had a light supper and some champagne and went to bed. All he admitted later was "some apprehension that for a general his isolated position was unusual." Not once had he noticed the valley, strewn with dead and dying. Some 700 horsemen made the charge; only 195 came back.

Brave, stupid Lord Cardigan is remembered nowadays only by the button-up woolen sweater he wore in the Crimea. Lord Raglan is enshrined in the "raglan"—a bulky overcoat with shoulders cut in a sporty, informal slope. As for Lord Lucan, only Irish tradition remembers him: it refers to him as "The Exterminator." Yet all three men would have one thing in common if they were alive today—a sense of horror at the reforms which they unwittingly helped to bring into the British

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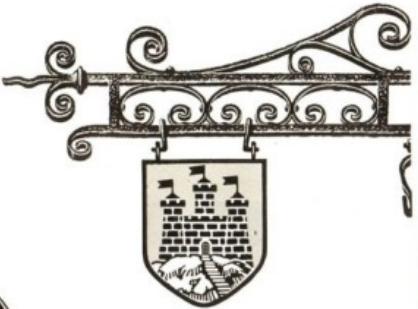
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Army. "At the beginning of the campaign, the private soldier was regarded as a dangerous brute," but by the end, thanks largely to the terrible charge, "he was a hero. Army welfare and army education, army recreation, sports and physical training, the health services, all came into being as a result of the Crimea." Moreover, the practice of purchasing commissions was abolished. And that is why, for more reasons than were known to Tennyson, readers of this admirable history may say with him:

*Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!*

Sharecroppers of the Sea

GULF STREAM NORTH (253 pp.)—Earl Conrad—Doubleday (\$3.50).

Writers of the sea, like war novelists, test their heroes by putting them through an ordeal. In his semi-documentary novel, *Gulf Stream North*, Author Earl Conrad pits a simple crew of Florida Negroes against schools of unpalatable fish called menhaden, and gives them their humble ordeal moments of tragic dignity.

To the crew of the *Moona Waa Togue*, menhaden is known as pogy, and catching pogy (for oils and fertilizer) is the hard work they do from April to November. The fishing day begins at 4 in the morning, when the mate, who tells the story, bangs on the weather-beaten shacks of a Florida port town and rounds up the men; sometimes it ends before dusk, sometimes later. Where the ship hunts for pogy is strictly the business of Captain Crother, a white man who rarely cracks a smile because the *Moona Waa Togue* is his last stop on a downhill career. How much pogy is caught is everybody's business, for the men sharecrop the catch, getting a dime apiece for every 1,000.

In the five blazing hot days that *Gulf Stream North* covers, it looks as if no one is going to make a dime. The men murmur against the captain and against the *Moona Waa Togue*, a leaky, 100-ft. sieve that has been on the seas for decades. When a boil of Gulf Stream finally points to pogy, and the men in the small boats close their quarter-mile ring of net to draw it in, the menhaden suddenly "thunder" (i.e., make a quivering mass surge) and split the net. Captain Crother follows another school too close to shore, promptly loses a second net when its base is sucked fast into the sandy ocean floor. Still another catch has to be let go when baby sharks begin to shred a third net. In final irony, the *Moona Waa Togue* is almost within hail of home port with her decks piled high with pogy when a storm drives her down the coast, washes a man overboard to his death, and chops the ship up like kindling wood.

More a novel by courtesy than by craft, *Gulf Stream North* makes what its characters do seem a good deal more real than what they are, makes the special idiom they talk most real of all. Author Conrad regards *Gulf Stream North* as the



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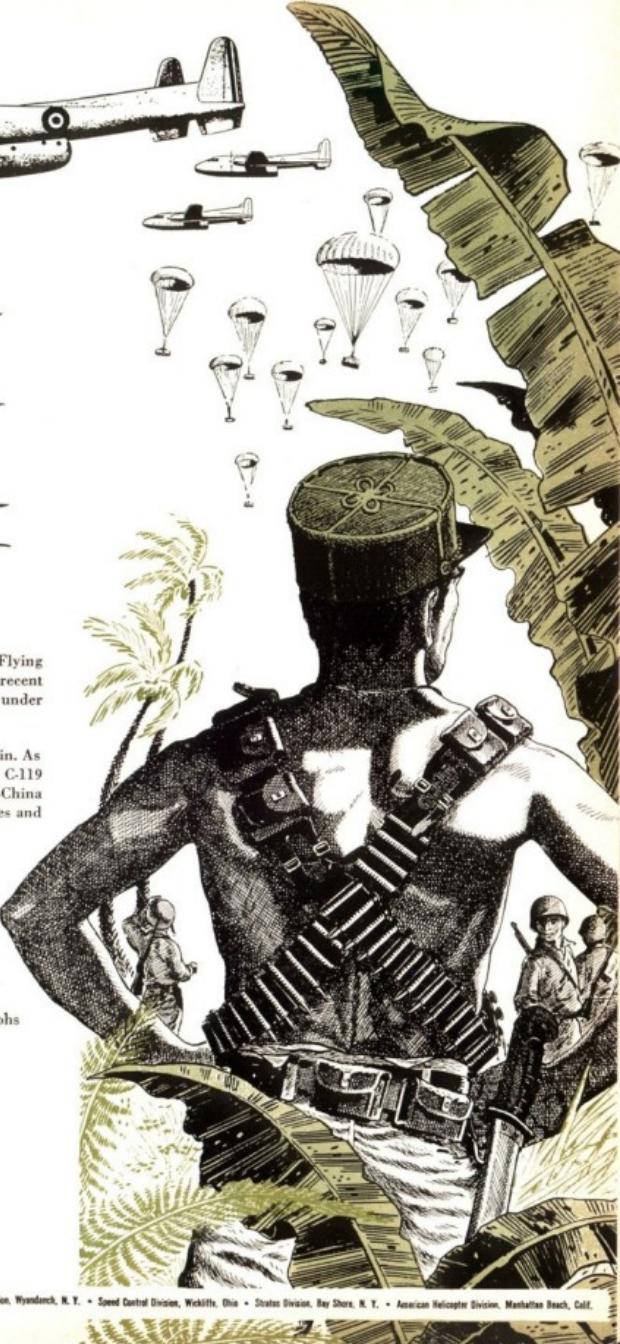
Last year it was Korea. The year before, Berlin. As these words are being written, the Fairchild C-119 is again proving its combat worth in Indo-China . . . air-landing and dropping rations, supplies and equipment in forward areas.

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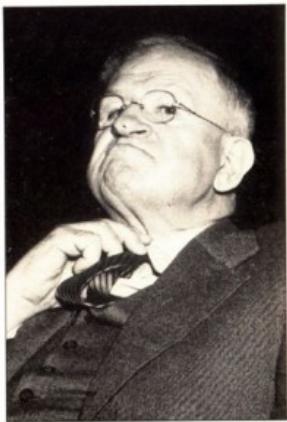
FENCE

completion of an "idiom trilogy" that began with *Scottsboro Boy* and continued with *Rock Bottom*. When the men of the *Moona Waa Togue* "crap up the captain" (praise him), sing their work chants ("Who emptied out the bottles from hea-a-ven-n-n, and let the rain fall down-w-w-n-n?"), or joke about the odor of their cargo ("Mellow, eh fellow . . . Real mellow, fellow"), their talk seems the bonus catch in Author Conrad's net.

Second Lamentations

THE SECRET DIARIES OF HAROLD L. IKES, Vol. II: THE INSIDE STRUGGLE, 1936-1939 (759 pp.)—Simon & Schuster (\$6).

A man talking to himself can get a lot off his chest that might otherwise fester there. Not that the late Harold Le Claire Ikes was shy about clearing his chest in public. But to his diary, crusty Politician



United Press

DIARIST IKES
Deaf at the dinner table.

Ikes transferred irritations that presumably even he did not care to air aloud. Like the first volume of the diary (TIME, Dec. 7), the second is a characteristic mixture of bureaucratic woolgathering and streaks of incisive candor that will keep historians of the New Deal sorting for years to come.

In *The Inside Struggle*, it becomes plain that Honest Haro was anything but a happy bureaucrat from the end of 1936 to the end of 1939. His devotion to President Roosevelt did not pay off in the new powers Ikes craved, and the New Deal itself, he thought, was being scuttled by renegade Democrats who had ridden into office on F.D.R.'s coattails. Roosevelt himself seemed to have turned his back on the New Dealers. By the spring of 1939, Secretary of the Interior Ikes was "tired of being doublecrossed and pushed around" by F.D.R., so "sore and bruised of spirit" that he refused an invitation to

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have dinner and play poker with the President. On another occasion, F.D.R. brought him around with a pleasant note: "My dear Harold, will you ever grow up?" Roosevelt assured Ickes that "mighty few Secretaries" could do what Harold could. Three months later, Harold was telling his hero, "You are much abler and smarter than [President] Wilson."

"I Drew a Woman . . ." *The Inside Struggle* is too full of dated political catch-as-catch-can to make consistently interesting reading, but thanks to the Ickes bluntness, there are small rewards scattered throughout. At a dinner for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, "I drew a woman who is a spiritual and physical offense to me . . . I suppose that she must be about 60 years old! . . . She clutched my arm and drew me close to her steaming and opulent form." Ickes got out of talking to her by pretending he was deaf in his left ear. Of F.D.R.'s Potomac cruises he thought no more than he did of state dinners: "It means sitting on a hot deck hour in and hour out, with little to do except to swat flies." Dinners at the White House were "dull and tiresome . . . The champagne offered us at the last two dinners was something pretty terrible." And of Kate Smith at a White House musical: "I thought that she was awful."

But it is his fellow Cabinet members and other politicians who get the roughest treatment. Samples:

Henry Wallace: "The first good chance I get, I will land on him with both feet. I share the view that Henry Wallace is a selfish and not too forthright individual."

Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper: "Dan is full of guile. He is a professional glad-hander and greeter."

Postmaster General James Farley: "He had neither background nor education nor any grasp on national or international affairs."

Vice President Garner: "He was too busy playing politics and drinking with his cronies to do his job properly."

Secretary of State Hull: "His is distinctly a one-track mind."

I Hate Communism, But . . . Nothing in the diaries so far shows that Ickes was a great man. They help bear out his reputation for personal honesty, his enormous capacity for work, his dogged loyalty to old-fashioned leftist principles. He was candid enough to say of other New Deal liberals in general: "There personally was more comfort in going along with a bunch of reactionaries who knew where they were and where they were going than in trying to get along with a bunch of prima donnas."

And he was naive enough to say as late as 1939: "I hate Communism, but it is founded on belief in the control of Government, including the economic system, by the people themselves. It is the very antithesis of Nazism." Many a liberal "prima donna" thought the same. Ickes, who died in 1952, lived long enough to learn otherwise.

* Ickes was 64, had that year married his second wife, Jane Dahlman Ickes, 23.

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Toeing the Mark. In Somerville, Mass., Judge Nyman Kolodny fined a 40-year-old laborer \$15 for drunkenness despite his protest: "It's my new shoes. They hurt so much I couldn't walk straight."

Scoreboard. In Glendale, Calif., nabbed when he tried to rob a liquor store, Dan Walsh, 40, handed police his pistol, boasted that each of the eight notches in the handle represented a successful robbery.

Psychosomatic. In Bridgeport, Conn., suing for divorce, John C. Maffucci said his wife Clarice had repeatedly informed him that her one aim was to make his life so miserable that he would get ulcers.

The Talker. In Portland, Ore., Donald Blank held up Service Station Attendant Hugo Nelson, lost his pistol in a scuffle, was arrested while he tried to talk Nelson into giving it back.

Woman's Privilege. In Williamsport, Pa., charged with arson, Howard Krause told police that he had set fire to his newly bought house only because his wife suddenly decided she did not want to live in it.

Fan Club. In Florence, Ariz., Ted O. Mullen, acting warden of the state penitentiary, resigned when his request for a \$2,400 salary boost was turned down despite a petition from 500 convicts who offered to pay the increase out of their recreation fund.

High Tea. In Washington, D.C., questioning James Morgan in his home about a robbery, the cop spotted a tea kettle on the stove, lifted the lid and found \$650 in the boiling water.

Firewater. In Newark, Roger Maturin, 28, told firemen and police why he had turned in 28 false alarms over two weekends: "All I need is two beers, maybe three, then I'm on my way."

Transfer Point. In Los Angeles, Virgil Clopine, suing for divorce, complained that his wife Marie had moved her mother, her brother, and her daughter by a previous marriage into his six-room house, then started going out nights with other men.

Vengeance Is Mine. In Albuquerque, Motorist Anita Warnick spotted the dog that had bitten her three weeks before, swerved to hit the beast, instead crashed into a house and wound up under arrest.

On the House. In Los Angeles, Winford Johnson, 39, was arrested on a complaint by the Temptation Inn owner, who had asked him to "watch the place for a while," later returned to find that Johnson had made off with \$450 from the tavern safe after buying drinks all around.

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